THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 260

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Mediterranean May Be Lake

Europe-Africa Dams Is Plan

Two States Convict Kidnapers

Balkan War Seems Nearing End

New York Doesn't Cheer McKee

U. S. Issues Antarctic Stamp

EUROPE considers a startling proposal to turn the Mediterranean Sea into an inland lake and achieve huge benefits. For six years Hermann Soergel, an architect of Munich, and 40 others have been bringing the plan to a practical basis. Two great dams would become bridges between Europe and Africa. One at the Straits of Gibraltar would be only 12 miles long; the other would connect Sicily and Tunis. Ship traffic would proceed, perhaps through canals. The level of the western half of the Mediterranean would sink 100 meters; two-thirds of the Adriatic would disappear; 576,000 square kilometers of land would be reclaimed; 150,000,000 horsepower of electricity would be generated—The possibilities are truly dazzling.

* * *

Southern Europe, by the so-called "Atlantropa" plan, would gain enough rich new land to assure the feeding of its population. In addition to areas added by receding shore lines, the Sahara Desert would be subject to irrigation from this in-time fresh water lake and become a region of farms. Against the rich promise of foodstuffs and power is the fact that the map of Europe would be changed. Italy would have a large Corsica-Sardinia to the west. France would see Italy and Yugoslavia as direct neighbors without even a wall between as far south as Ragusa. Engineering envisages a tremendous, practical accomplishment—But will politics command engineering to hold its horses?

* * *

The crime of kidnaping does not pay. A jury in Oklahoma City convicts notorius Harvey Bailey, the three Shannons, who ran the farm where the victim was held, and two others of kidnaping Charles F. Urschel, oil man. Life imprisonment may be meted. An Edwardsville (Ill.) jury convicts the five men and one woman who kidnaped August Luer, banker, and prison sentences will follow—Kidnaping just isn't the road to riches it seemed.

* * *

Bulgaria and Yugoslavia prepare at last to forget the Balkan war of 1912 and cement the new friendship recently begun. King Boris and Queen Ionna will entertain at the Varna palace King Alexander and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia. The ice was broken when the Bulgarian sovereigns were shown cordiality 10 days ago. Now Sofia and Belgrade are forming good will societies and the newspapers of the two countries overflow with mutual admiration—Europe is happy to see the hoary Balkan war come to an end.

* * *

New York City shows no enthusiasm as Joseph V. McKee, once popular Acting Mayor, announces for Mayor. The Fusion element resents his entrance just when it believes it has a crushing defeat of Tammany and Mayor O'Brien in sight. McKee, regarded as the candidate of Bronx Leader Flynn and Postmaster-General Farley in an attempt to secure Tammany control, it is feared, may so divide the Tammany opposition as to reëlect O'Brien—The New York press sees McKee as rendering little service to his suffering and bossridden city.

* * *

Spain foresees repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and initiates a campaign to sell its wines in the United States. The Madrid Wine Institute spends $700 in buying up telephone books of many American cities so that citizens listed therein may be bombarded with wine circulars. The astute Spaniards may be right as to imminent prohibition repeal, but their other idea seems somewhat quaint—The phone books are no mere compiling of those longing for liquor.

* * *

Sweden offers the United States and the world the example of a monetary stabilization policy which appears to have won success. Prof. Gustav Cassel outlines in today's Monitor the method he did most to establish. In spite of the disastrous Kreuger collapse and other adverse conditions, the Swedish people have maintained a higher standard of living and higher wages than have prevailed elsewhere in Europe. Sweden has not willfully depreciated its currency nor consented to uncontrolled inflation—Out of its strict control appear to have come the elements of its success.

* * *

Washington sees Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd lift the first Little America postage stamps from the press as his ships Bear and Jacob Ruppert load for the voyage to the Antarctic. The issuance of the stamp, says the explorer, gives fresh inspiration to his 70 men. The new postage will not be used on domestic mail, but only on mail matter handled by the expedition, mainly for collectors seeking the unique cancellation of Little America—For the first time the Ice Age will possess a post office.

Sweden, Forced to Drop Gold, Gustav Cassel Says, Centers On Stabilizing Price Levels

Aim of Managed Currency Is to Maintain Values on an Even Keel

Agitation for and against further inflation of the currency has been the development of the week in Washington. Ever since President Roosevelt declared his monetary goal to be a dollar of stable purchasing power, many eyes have been turned to the one country avowedly practicing monetary stabilization—Sweden. In the following article the Swedish experience is outlined by the distinguished economist most responsible for the new policy.

By Prof. Gustav Cassel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—In the present frightful disturbances of the world's monetary systems Sweden's experience in monetary stabilization has attracted great interest from all parts of the world. The example set by Sweden is quoted both in favor of a monetary policy aiming at a certain stability of the general level of commodity prices and as a warning against any attempt to follow such a policy.

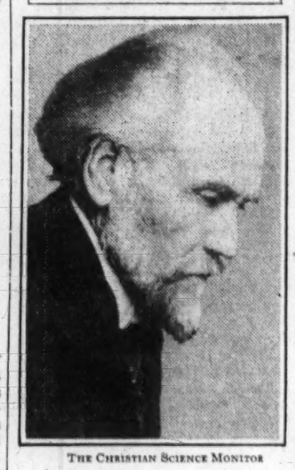
Under these circumstances it is of considerable international interest that the facts about Swedish monetary policy should be laid before the public, and that the effects of this policy should be carefully examined.

The following is an attempt to do that in the shortest possible form and under the reservation that the time has not yet come for a definite analysis of the part that monetary policy has played in the economic difficulties of a particular country.

The widespread idea that Sweden in September, 1931, "depreciated" its currency or "reduced its gold value" by so and so many per cent is a misrepresentation of facts. The

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

For Sound Money



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prof. Gustav Cassel

State Speaks Finally in All Town Affairs

Right in Massachusetts Goes With Granting Corporate Papers

Courts Decide Issue

Explains Case of Millville, Which Lost Civic Identity When It Couldn't Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILLVILLE, Mass., Sept. 30—"How come?"

This query is the backwash of a wave of interest raised by the Monitor's story of Thursday on how this town's government has been completely taken over by the State.

It is not enough that a representative of the Monitor should poke his nose into this attractive town down near the Rhode Island line to find the voters not voting, the schools with no school committee and the quaint little Town Hall devoid of selectmen.

Millville work up today, its ears ringing with a question hurled at it from all sides:

"What right has the State to assume the rôle of a Mussolini? Who gives the State the right to abolish the town's offices and step into the local governmental traces?"

The answer thrusts into the foreground a constitutional problem that has flowed and ebbed over the United States since it first assumed control of its own affairs. It is the question of state sovereignty or "state's rights."

In taking over Millville's government, the State exercised a power it assumed when Millville was accepted as a corporate town. Better still, the welfare of the town of Millville became a state responsibility when the Legislature voted to incorporate the town.

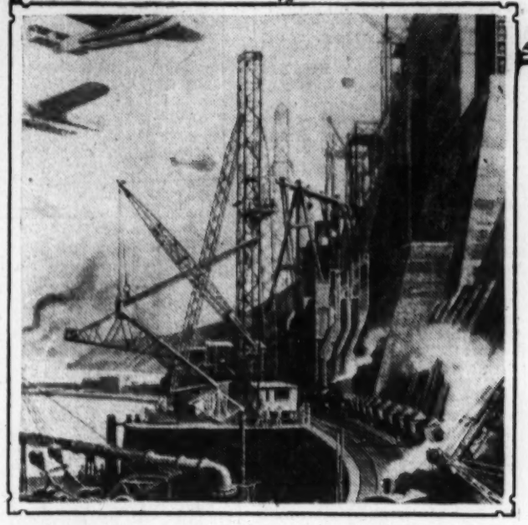
Court Establishes Status

In 1913, Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Supreme Court handed down a ruling in a case between the City of Boston and the State which appertains to Millville. He said:

"Cities and towns of the Commonwealth are public corporations established by the Legislature for government. In the furtherance of this end, the extent and character of the burdens which may be imposed on them within the bounds of reason rest in the judgment of the General Court and are deter-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

'Atlantropa' in Full Swing



Drawing by a Staff Artist.
Photo Reproduced by Permission of the Architect, Hermann Soergel, Munich, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sights That Await Mediterranean Tourists of Future.

Map Shows Great Inland Sea Harnessed Under Soergel Plan, With Dams at Gibraltar and Galliopoli and Powers Works at Various Points and Tunnels and Bridges Bringing Africa in Close Touch With Europe. Present Coastline of Sea Is Indicated by Dark Dotted Lines, Coastline shown on Map Being That of Future, When Sea Is Lowered and Large Tracts Reclaimed. Below Is a Fanciful Glimpse of Future Power Works and Dam at Gibraltar.

Plugging Up of Mediterranean Projected in Giant German Plan

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—"Atlantropa," described as the boldest technical plan of the twentieth century, has just been liberated to experts for their consideration by Herr Hermann Soergel, its designer.

Herr Soergel, a Munich architect, and his 40 coöperators claim to have perfected during the past six years plans for the conversion of the Mediterranean Sea into an inland lake, the utilization of a part of its waterpower for productive purposes, and the reclamation of much land on both the European and African sides of that sea.

Africa and Europe, two continents, which, according to geologists, were eras ago one, are to be reunited by the erection of two bridges, the one at the Straits of Gibraltar and the other between southern Sicily and North Africa.

From the Atlantic Ocean, 80,000 cubic meters of water flow into the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar every second, according to expert calculations. If such an inward flow of water is controlled by a dam from Gibraltar to the African coast, a distance of about 12 miles, then it is said not only could much electrical power be liberated, but also the level of the western half of the Mediterranean would sink by about 100 meters.

As a result, it is claimed, 576,000 square kilometers of new land would be won back, two-thirds of the Adriatic Sea would disappear, and the map of southern Europe be entirely changed.

Venice on Inland Lake

The second connecting bridge, that between Sicily and Tunis, would serve to divide the Mediterranean into two sections.

Some idea of the changes which those who planned this project see possible may be obtained from envisaging Venice as an island on an inland lake of very small size. The frontiers of Italy and Yugoslavia would be one and the same as far south as North Albania, the islands of Sardinia and Corsica would become united and France, Spain and Greece would gain much territory.

Sicily and Tunis would be 22 kilometers closer together, with an ac-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

American Tide Turns to Firm Fiscal Policy

Opposition to Experiments Drives Wedge in Ranks of Administration

Flow of Credit Needed

Roosevelt Recognizes Need of Assuring Business on Currency Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—As the circle of orthodox money men around President Roosevelt deepens, the Administration is turning toward a financial policy which is novel to the New Deal: Establishment of stability, confidence, and assurance rather than continued experiment excitement, change.

And, in the view of many high authorities, some further assurance that printing presses will not start, that the dollar will before long attain stability, will do more to release the enormous reserves of credit in the country than would any amount of currency inflation.

First evidences of the turning tide toward quiet restoration of confidence within the disturbed and anxious counting houses, came in President Roosevelt's plain though tacit rebuff to the senatorial inflationists, accompanied by a gesture of tangible relief to their farm followers.

Consolidation of Efforts

The latest evidence is the report—not yet officially confirmed—that he has decided to ask Mr. Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York, to act as generalissimo of all financial expansion effort.

Mr. Bruere, a cautious and respected banker, is also a civic reformer and liberal of long standing. But in federal office he might serve to prevent some of the anomalies which have occurred in the recent past. Such, for instance, as the simultaneous exhortations of Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to bankers urging them to lend freely, and the stern admonition of federal bank examiners to the same banks to keep their assets liquid to qualify for the bank deposit insurance plan.

These inconsistencies need froning out by one official, just as the financial side of recovery obviously needs more coherent coördination than it has yet received. That is precisely Mr. Roosevelt's purpose behind his latest attempts. Such a step, manifestly, would go far to reassure bankers who—whatever their sins in the past—are today apparently ready to lend any amount of their glutted funds if anything like acceptable collateral is presented by borrowers.

Bankers Blame Borrowers

Bankers, with unanimity, declare that it is a borrowers' strike, not a bankers' holiday, which is holding up the expansion of credit. It is, moreover, quite natural that bankers whose loans in the fairly recent past have "soured" on them, and led their banks to the verge of ruin, should be cautious not to repeat the experience.

Yet, strangely enough, at a moment when every natural factor tends to make bankers wary, the situation demands that they should be daring with their loans.

To soothe and pacify bankers, to reëstablish their confidence in national financial policy, the President is now aiming his newest policies. No longer is "the heat turned on" under the bankers, although Mr Roosevelt recently allowed his resentment to be voiced respecting the investment bankers' attempt to nullify the Securities Act with its protection to prospective investors.

However, in his attempt to placade ruffled egos, the President is prepared to give every assistance to banks in trouble, to allow a certain loosening—not fundamental in its nature—in the Securities Act and to coördinate all federal financial intervention through a single official trusted by the bankers themselves.

Balance Between Groups

What the Administration is doing is once more to hold the balance between different groups in the nation. The banks, whose plight was the first problem tackled on the evening of March 4, have ever since faced an almost steady stream of abuse, and warning of drastic reorganization and reform.

Meanwhile the country left the gold standard — disquieting most bankers further—and rumors of currency inflation have been periodical. Without entering now into the merits of the case, it is at least clear to Administration officials that if the banks are to function more freely and with greater confidence, they need a pat on the back for a change. That is now happening.

Evidences of how far the disruptive attacks on banks might go have come to light and will be more fully heard of in the immediate future. It is reliably declared that not only will the R. F. C. offer to buy preferred stock from banks to enable them to qualify for the deposit insurance plan, but that it will force banks which are fully capitalized to sell their stock whether they want to or not. The purpose, it is said, is to prevent the public from becoming apprehensive of banks which do accept R. F. C. money.

But a further purpose, of course, is for the Federal Government to get another foothold in the banking system, for when federal money is accepted the R. F. C. gets the right to appoint a director on the bank's board, and a hand in its affairs is secured.

Price-Fixing Plan On Farm Produce Is Shunted Aside

Grocery Code Hearing to See Change in Profit Guarantee Idea

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 — The growing realization among Administration leaders here that the weakest spot in the whole recovery drive is the continued lag of farm behind industrial prices has resulted in a shift in the emphasis of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which threatens to require a readjustment throughout the entire recovery machine.

Specifically, the new policy is to get back to first steps in a concentration of the farm relief forces on attainment of the pre-war parity prices for the farmer. Involved is an abandonment of the price-fixing aspects of the Administration's activities up to the present time, which is very likely to conflict with the NRA's continued emphasis in this direction.

Mr. George N. Peek, administrator, provided the first intimation of the change in policy yesterday when, in discussing the "mark-up" and price-fixing provisions of the proposed grocery store and food industry code, he declared:

"The Agricultural Adjustment Act is designed primarily to obtain parity prices for the farmer. It does not provide for the guarantee of profits to any distributing agency."

The issue will be drawn on Oct. 9, the date set for the hearings on the code. At present, the grocery code provides that wholesalers must mark up their prices at least 2½ per cent and retailers at least 7½ per cent. This corresponds with the provision in the NRA's retail merchants' code prohibiting the cutting of prices below invoice cost, plus 10 per cent.

The retail code has not yet been approved by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, and could not very well be approved in advance of the hearings on the grocers' code without resulting in serious confusion throughout the retail trade.

The provisions of the two codes were drafted originally to conform with each other on the price-control feature for the very purpose of avoiding such confusion.

As a result, the calling of a hearing on the grocers' code and Mr. Peek's notice that the agricultural administration in the future will not concern itself with the distributors' profits is regarded here as warning to the NRA that the rapid rise in prices of manufacturers and distributors is going to meet with opposition.

Public Ownership Of Utility Service Meets Cities' Bills

Jacksonville, Fla., Forecasts Taxless Years Ahead From Its Profits

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—A city of 130,000 which pays the entire operating cost of its city government from earnings of its publicly-owned utilities and hopes to become tax-free in five more years, and a small town of 12,000 which serves its taxpayers with electric power at a third of the average rate, were placed side by side here yesterday, as enthusiastic supporters of public ownership at the eighteenth biennial public ownership conference.

Jacksonville, Fla., which has a wide range of publicly-operated activities, has been put "in the enviable position of collecting the smallest tax on real property of any city in the United States of any importance, with the expectation of being tax free within five years' time," it was reported by Mr. Ernest E. Anders, commissioner of public utilities for that city.

"The city earns, through the operation of its utilities, approximately the entire operating cost of city government," he continued. "The taxes collected during the last few years have been practically all used for the purpose of meeting interest and sinking fund on outstanding bonds and making improvements.

Saves $1,000,000 a Year

"Owning and operating the electric plant has saved for the people, over a period of about 40 years, approximately $1,000,000 a year in rates under what they would have paid had the plant been privately owned. Municipal ownership has made possible for the people of Jacksonville to have a rate for water that is 50 per cent lower than rates charged in more than 300 American cities."

The little city of Vriginia, Minn., with a population of 12,000, supplies electricity to its 4300 electric consumers at a flat rate of two cents per kilowatt hour, which is approximately one-third the average rate throughout the country, according to Mr. McBright, superintendent of the public power plant.

Plants Pay for Themselves

This is done at no cost to the people through taxes, Mr. McBright said, with the exception of a $100,000 gift from the general city fund when the plant was built in 1913, which has not been paid back. A loan of $440,000 to defray the rest of the plant's cost has been repaid out of earnings, he said. The city also supplies steam heat to 1550 users at 60 cents net per 1000 pounds, or an average of about $5.50 a month for a five-room house, he said, and the steam plant itself is entirely paid for.

In addition to giving the city of Kansas City, Kan., an earned equity of $6,000,000 in its two municipally-owned plants—electricity and water—public ownership in that city has saved consumers $3,500,000 on light costs alone during the past 20 years, declared Mr. James D. Donovan, of the Board of Public Utilities for that city.

As a result of public ownership, he continued, "residential rates for electricity in Kansas City, Kan., are 30 per cent lower than the prevailing rates in Kansas City, Mo., and power rates are from 10 to 20 per cent lower."

Webster City, Iowa, with 7000 inhabitants, owns its own waterworks, gas plant and electric light plant and system, and "it is no secret," declared Maj. F. J. Lund, a member of the City Council, "that the people of Webster City take great pride in what has been accomplished in the way of the establishment and operation of their public utilities."

Balkans Marching In Step Toward Peace Frontiers

Visits of Two Kings Add to Conciliatory Chapters of Recent History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 30—After 20 long years, the establishment of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria comes within the range of practical politics with the annoucement that King Alexander and Queen Marie of the former country are to be guests of King Boris and Queen Ioanna at their palace at Varna.

This happy development is only one of several significant indications that Europe's traditional storm center is turning toward the paths of peace.

The Yugoslav royal pair are coming to Bulgaria on their way to Athens and Istanbul. Officially they are only returning the brief courtesy visit paid them by King Boris and Queen Ioanna at the Belgrade station on their return from London on Sept. 18. But in reality their coming has deep political significance, especially when it is considered in connection with the association for the promotion of friendship between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia formed here yesterday and a similar organization founded in Belgrade a few days ago.

Marked Change in Attitude

The Bulgarian journalist, Mr. Dimo Kazassoff, who inaugurated the Sofia society in the presence of a large and friendly gathering, tried to lecture on Serbia here two years ago, and the meeting was broken up by a hostile crowd.

Other significant facts are that the press of both countries has begun to advocate friendly relations; members of a large group of Bulgarian ecclesiastics are about to tour Yugoslavia, including the ancient bone of contention—Macedonia; Yugoslav clergy recently made a similar trip round Bulgaria. Sport, cultural and professional delegations have also begun to exchange visits.

Thus an estrangement which has lasted since the Balkan war of 1912 seems at length on the way to being liquidated.

Other Conciliatory Moves

Improvement of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations is only one aspect of the change that is beginning to take shape in the Balkans. Following Greece and Turkey's dramatic burial of the hatchet a fortnight ago, King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, Roumanian Foreign Minister, will shortly be examining the situation to see whether it is possible for the Little Entente to link up with the new Greco-Turkish understanding.

Moreover it is expected that King Alexander and Mr. Titulescu will invite Turkey to use its good offices in helping to bring about a complete Bulgarian-Yugoslav rapprochement.

Another fact that is noted here is that France and Italy are no longer pursuing antagonistic policies in the Balkans. Thus instead of a Little Entente under French influence setting itself up against Hungary and Bulgaria under Italian influence there is now hope that the whole of this area will settle down as a unit.

Though the general situation has thus taken a highly favorable turn it is felt to be important to guard against facile optimism. The difficulties to be overcome are very formidable and have their roots in long standing animosities. Nevertheless there is certainly a new political atmosphere in this part of the world and it may lead to far-reaching results.

Better Protection For the Family, Aim Of Chilean Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—It is a long time since Congress has been asked to pass a law assured of so much disinterested support as that relating to the Propiedad Familiar. A group of deupties—conservatives, liberals and radicals alike—have presented a special bill in the chamber amending social legislation with respect to the family in all classes.

If the present family head loses his employment, drinks or is put in prison, the painful spectacle is presented of innocent women and children reduced to the utmost distress through no fault of their own. The idea of the bill is to constitute the family as a legal entity, the effects of which would not be subject to embargo, as it is under present legislation.

Under the new law the family head will be compelled to inscribe his home at the national property office, listing his family and home effects. His misbehavior or irresponsibility, even if it leads to conviction before the law, will not permit any family property to be embargoed nor the home to be broken up to satisfy an award for damages.

Where inveterate irresponsibility is proved the State will be empowered to intervene and provide for the maintenance of the family and the education of the children.

Asia for Asiatics—Slogan of Koki Hirota Policy Being Forced on China, Says Koo

By the Associated Press

Tokyo

"ASIA for the Asiatics"—the slogan has a new spokesman in Tokyo in Mr. Koki Hirota, Japan's new Foreign Minister.

Mr. Hirota has been hailed by Japanese Nationalists as a believer in the doctrine that Caucasian influence should be minimized in all lands bordering on the western Pacific.

He has spent many years in foreign lands, but has been little touched by Occidental influences.

Mr. Hirota has been stationed in China, England and Holland and spent three World War years as first secretary of the Embassy in Washington.

His great patron has been Mr. Mitsuro Toyama, powerful leader of a secret patriotic society. Mr. Toyama recently remarked that his pupil was the only one of the present crop of Japanese diplomats "worth his salt."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

THE policy of Asia for the Asiatics will be forced on China by the Japanese unless the help of the League enables China to resist the pressure, according to Dr. Wellington Koo, former Chinese Ambassador to America, who made a powerful appeal to the Assembly of the League at yesterday's session.

Dr. Koo pointed out that since the League Assembly condemned Japanese action in regard to Manchuria, the Japanese had occupied Jehol. He added that nonetheless China was determined to stand by its rights and not to recognise an illegal state of affairs.

The illegal accomplished fact, he went on, "will remain only as long as it is physically impossible for my country or politically impossible for the rest of the League to vindicate the sanctities of treaties."

New York Lawyers To Aid Cummings In 'House Cleaning'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—The Association of the Bar of the City of New York will coöperate vigorously with the Federal Government in prosecuting cases involving lawyers who aid the criminal activities of their clients, according to Mr. Thomas D. Thacher, president of the organization.

In a letter to Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General of the United States, made public yesterday, Mr. Thatcher said:

"As a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, you must know that this association is under a peculiar responsibility, not only to the profession, but to the people of this city, to remove all such practitioners from the ranks of the profession," the letter continues. "If at any time evidence is brought to the attention of the department that any member of the legal profession practicing in this city has been guilty of unprofessional conduct, I trust that you will see that such evidence is called to my attention, so that the appropriate proceedings may be instituted.

"I can assure you of the vigorous coöperation of the Association of the Bar in the prosecution of all such cases, and should be glad to confer with you, or with any member of your department at any time in regard to such matters and to render any assistance to you in your efforts to rid the profession of lawyers who disgrace its ranks."

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Things Present

B. F. is back on the Editorial page with another Archibald story.

The origin of the "apostrophe and s" to indicate the possessive case is explained in today's article in "Our Living Language" series, on the Progress in Education page.

If you like a pleasant thread of story woven through your poetry, read "Sultan and Stoker" on the Home Forum page.

The world's news of the week is summarized on the news map, on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page and the News of Art, Music, and Theaters page. Look for more Hymnal Notes, Vocations, and another interesting typewriter drawing, on the Daily Features page.

The first of four daily reports of the American Legion Convention will appear on Monday.

Chilean Girl to Study Poverty Problems

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 30 (By U. P.)—Señorita Hortensia Varas, young Chilean lawyer, will leave soon for the United States to study the problem of poverty among children. The Ministry of Education will sponsor her trip.

Señorita Varas, for three years in succession, won the scholarship offered by the General Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States but was unable to take advantage of it.

When she obtained her lawyer's degree here she gave a remarkable test paper on "Woman's Labor in Domestic Service" and later wrote a thesis on "Children's Courts." She is an official of the Chilean Unemployment Bureau.

While in the United States she will take special courses in American educational institutions and will study American sociological methods. The knowledge thus obtained will later be applied to further social work in this country.

The Mother Church Announces Lecture

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Monday evening, Oct. 2, at 7:45 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: Its Advantages Free to All." The lecturer, the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Justice Strikes As 13 Kidnapers Are Found Guilty

Juries Bring in Their Verdicts in Urschel and Luer Cases

Thirteen persons today learned that justice lives. Seven of them, accused and tried for the kdinaping of Mr. Charles F. Urschel, were convicted, in Oklahoma City. Life imprisonment is the maximum punishment under the new "Lindbergh law." Two others tried on the same charge were acquitted, but among those found guilty were the principals, Harvey Bailey, and Albert Bates.

The other five who tasted the results of a national reaction against criminal activity were four men and a woman accused of kidnaping Mr. August Luer, of Alton, Ill. A jury in Edwardsville, Ill., found them guilty and life sentences were imposed on two of the men and the woman, while the other three men were sentenced to prison for terms ranging from five to twenty years.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept 30 (AP)—Harvey Bailey, Albert Bates, the three Shannons and two of the Twin Cities defendants were convicted by the Federal Court jury in the Charles F. Urschel kidnaping trial today

The "Lindbergh law" under which the case was tried provides a maximum sentence of life imprisonment for those convicted.

The other Twin Cities defendants, Barney Berman and Clifford Skelly, were convicted.

The verdict was read immediately after Judge Edgar S. Vaught convened court at 10 a. m. (C. S. T.)

That a verdict had been reached became apparent last night, but Judge Vaught had ordered it be sealed until today.

The jurors deliberated less than 2½ hours.

Judge Vaught immediately announced he would grant three days for motions for retrials for those convicted, congratulated the jury on "your courageous discharge of your duty," and allowed the jurors to depart.

Berman and Skelly looked dumbfounded. They had been confident they would be freed. Their attorney, J. B. Dudley of Oklahoma City, immediately announced he would seek a new trial.

The Federal Government had two of its key men in its war on crime here for the trial—Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant United States Attorney-General, and Harold Nathan, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Investigation.

Indiana Sheriff Freed; Held 3 Days by Convicts

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 30 (AP)—Sheriff Charles Neel of Corydon, Ind., was safe today after having been subjected to three days' hardship as a captive in the hands of four escaped convicts from the Indiana state prison at Michigan City.

Liberated near Hobart, Ind., early yesterday, the sheriff, accompanied by James Clark, one of his abductors, who later was captured, made his way to Gary, where he was found by Capt. Matt Leach, head of the Indiana state police, last night.

Captain Leach charged in a statement that the sheriff's long delay in notifying the authorities of his release was "apparently a neglect of duty," but the sheriff protested that he had been afraid the convicts would kill him.

"I didn't know what to do," he said. "They threatened that they would kill me if I told my story. I felt sure they would come and get me at my home if they were not captured."

The sheriff came to the home of Sheriff Neal Fry of Porter County of which Valparaiso is the county seat, to recover from the effects of his experiences. Meanwhile Captain Leach said he would question him further.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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French Veteran Seeks U. S. Rescuers in War

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

THE president of the Paris Municipal Council, M. René Fiquet, is trying to establish the identity of a group of American soldiers who rescued him during the World War.

In the newspaper l'Activité Nationale, he writes, "I was seriously wounded and lying out in No Man's Land at dawn. The enemy bombarded us from Jumelles de l'Orne without respite and it seemed that I was doomed, when a number of American soldiers, whose names, to my lasting regret, I do not know, risked their lives to take me behind the lines. To do this they had to work their way from shell-hole to shell-hole."

M. Fiquet has asked Mr. Jesse I. Strauss, United States Ambassador, to convey his gratitude to the American army.

Arrest in Alleged Kidnaping

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (AP)—A man who identified himself as William Davis Jr., 27, of Louisiana, was taken into custody by police today after they said New Orleans authorities had informed them that the family of Mr. George M. Cox, wealthy ship owner, was believed to have been kidnaped for $25,000 ransom.

Until two weeks ago Davis was employed on Mr. Cox's lake steamer, the Isle Royale. He denied any knowledge of the whereabouts of the family consisting of Mrs. Cox, her son and parents, and said he was preparing to return to Louisiana.

Blackmail Charged

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—A Yonkers nurse and a former filling station attendant were turned over to federal authorities yesterday to be taken to New York to answer an indictment charging extortion.

They are charged with having sent letters to Franklin A. Batcheller, Yonkers resident, demanding $10,000 under threat of kidnaping his daughter, now the wife of John K. Dougherty.

Capital Punishment Urged

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 30 (AP)—Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson submitted to the special session of the Texas Legislature yesterday a proposed law that would make kidnaping for ransom, extortion or robbery, a capital offense. Texas now has a strict kidnaping law, but it provides for capital punishment only in instances where the kidnaped person is harmed.

Kidnaped Man Released

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30 (AP)—Victor Wiley was released at Nashville, Ind., this morning after being kidnaped from his home here last night by a man who is believed to be one of the 10 prisoners who escaped last Tuesday from the Indiana State Prison.

Plug Mediterranean Is German Scheme

(Continued from Page 1)

quisition of much new land to Tunis and Libya. The Sahara, the great African desert, could, it is claimed, be easily and profitably irrigated after these changes have been made, owing to the gradual desalting of the Mediterranean.

To this scheme would be linked up the formation of an international network of electric power stations, at Gibraltar, Tunis, Messina, on the Nile in Egypt, Gallipoli, and elsewhere, which would make a great economic unit of Paneuropa, or Europe and Africa.

All these improvements could be made, it is maintained, without any interference with the Mediterranean Sea as a great highway for ships between Europe and the East.

New Productive Energy

What is to prevent such an apparently beneficial project aiming to liberate new productive energy amounting to 150,000,000 horsepower, and to form new land amounting to more than 3,500,000 square kilometers, by the lowering of sea levels and the irrigation of North African deserts?

Those who have originated the plan maintain that from the technical point of view there are no difficulties, but they fear that political considerations will oppose it.

Such a new southern Europe would certainly bring about an entirely new political situation. What would Italy say to a large Corsica-Sardinia to the west; or France to Italy and Yugoslavia becoming direct neighbors, without even a wall between them, almost as far south as Ragusa in Dalmatia? Such a project, if successful, should remove once and for all the charge that various countries of Europe lack land to feed their own populations. Land gains in the north part of the present Adriatic Sea and in the Sahara should be sufficient to meet such demands.

Chilean State Schools To Teach Beekeeping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Acting on central governmental instructions, the provincial educational authorities are promoting general knowledge of agriculture through the medium of the state schools, and for this purpose the agricultural export board has offered the schools all the bee hives required, with the necessary extractor and other equipment, to be distributed in groups of 20, to the rural schools.

A professor will be charged with the duty of looking after the hives, and he must teach beekeeping to the older pupils and also give advice to beekeepers in the neighborhood, with a view to stimulating this minor industry. The educational authorities will advance the necessary funds for the purchase of stocks of bees for each district.

Of the profits obtained from the sale of honey, 60 per cent will be devoted to the provision of breakfasts for the more needy children and other requirements of the school, and 40 per cent will go to the professor.

Russians Report Soaring 11.80 Miles In Stratosphere

Exceeds 10.38 Miles Made by Piccard in August, 1932, If Correct

MOSCOW, Sept. 30 (AP)—Three Russian balloonists who took off for a flight into the stratosphere at 8:41 a. m. today reported by wireless before preparing to descend that they had reached an altitude of 19,000 meters, or 11.80 miles, which they claimed to be a record.

At that hour the huge army balloon, which had passed out of sight early in the morning after its takeoff, was plainly visible to the naked eye and appeared as a silvery fleck in a cloudless sky northeast of Moscow.

"Please prepare to receive us," said the final message from the balloonists. It indicated that the bag might land about 31 miles from the capital.

An earlier message said they had ascended 17,900 meters, which, if their instruments were correct, surpassed the record of 16,700 meters set by Prof. Auguste Piccard in August, 1932.

The balloonists, Georgi Prokofiev, Ernest Birnbaum and Konstantin Gudenoff, had made eight previous attempts to get their craft off the ground, but today, thanks to perfect weather, they had easy sailing.

Five messages sent while they were soaring aloft told of their rapid progress upward. About two hours, 19 minutes after they took off they wirelessed they had bettered the Swiss natural scientist's altitude and were still rising.

They had then drifted only 24 kilometers from the straight line upward, they reported, and said the equilibrium of their craft was good. They did not complain of the cold, although at that great height the temperature inside their gondola was 22 degrees below zero, centigrade, and the outside temperature was 65 degrees centigrade below.

The craft, the "U. S. S. R." got away smoothly. Only a few persons were at the field, but thousands saw the silver-blue bag disappear shortly after nine o'clock. The crew wore heavy fur-lined, three-quarter length coats, felt boots of knee-length, and regulation aviators' helmets.

The balloon is of rubberized percale and has a gas capacity of 25,000 cubic meters. The gondola, of aluminum, is ball-shaped, with nine windows. Besides radio equipment it has liquid oxygen for three men for 40 hours, and numerous natural scientific instruments which function automatically.

'Texas Steer' Takes Products to Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—To demonstrate the navigability of the Trinity River, reaching from the northeastern section of the State to the Port of Galveston, a 25-foot craft, named the Texas Steer, passed through Dallas en route from Fort Worth to the Chicago world's fair by an all-water route. The craft is 5 feet wide with a flat bottom and wagon-sheet covered. In it are bunks for the "commodore" and his four helpers with a consignment of Texas products for Chicago friends.

The Texas Steer was fitted out and launched at Fort Worth, Texas, near the source of the Trinity, and was muscle-driven to Dallas. The trip of less than 40 miles took more than a week due to unkept river banks, shoals and shallow water, the crew frequently being forced to disembark, tie a block and tackle to trees and haul the craft over. From Dallas to Galveston the river bed is deeper and affords smooth traveling. The next stop was Trinidad, Texas, where an oil engine was installed as a gift of admirers. "Commodore" B. M. Hatfield of Fort Worth is in charge.

The craft will take the intracoastal canal at Galveston to the Mississippi River, thence direct to Chicago. It is expected the trip will take four weeks.

Chileans Use Nitrate To Aid Wheat Crop

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 30 (By U. P.)—Chileans at last have begun to practice what they preached—greater use of nitrate for fertilizer—and as a result this year obtained a bumper crop of wheat. Chilean nitrate thus has saved the country from footing a heavy gold bill for wheat imports.

Although Chile for half a century practically existed on her sales of nitrate to the United States and Europe, exporting as much as 3,000,000 tons yearly, her farmers rarely used it. This year 17,000 tons of nitrate were used by Chilean farmers, compared with 4391 last year. The Caja de Credito Agrario (Agrarian Credit Bank) arranged for wholesale purchases and resold the nitrate to the farmers on easy terms. The state railways coöperated with ordering facilities and storage space at each station.

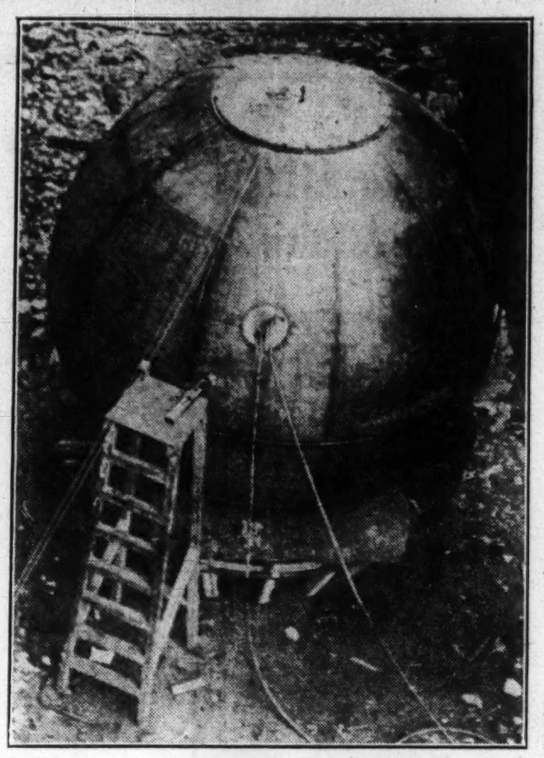
Barometro Economico, a publication of the State Statistical Bureau, estimates that the crop would have been even larger, because of the fourfold increase in nitrate use, but for the exhaustion of the soil during the two previous years, when so little of the fertilizer was used.

Mexicans Oppose Chinese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Declaring that "activity of Chinese in the Mexicali region of Lower California is causing a serious commercial problem which demands speedy intervention of local authorities to avert harm being suffered by Mexican citizens," a commission of Mexicali laborers' organizations, headed by Señor Juan Ramirez, has appealed to federal authorities here to take some action against "Asiatics who have practically taken over complete domination of commerce."

Closest Thing Yet to the Moon



The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

Gondola of Soviet Stratosphere Balloon

Germany's Action To Decide Future Of Arms Parley

Foreign Minister Returns to Berlin for Review of Geneva Proposals

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 29—Conversations on the disarmament problem are proceeding most actively here, but interest now centers on the meeting between the British and French Prime Ministers, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Edouard Daladier, which is to take place Sunday near Beauvais.

Also in the foreground is the visit the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, is paying to Berlin in order to inform Chancellor Adolf Hitler of definite proposals which have been submitted here by the three great European powers and of the United States.

Rumors current in Geneva that Baron von Neurath would not return here, but would abruptly break off negotiations owing to the alleged excessive demands upon Germany, are said to be unfounded, and the Reich's Foreign Minister is expected to be back in Geneva the middle of next week.

It is not believed probable that Germany, despite the difficult situation in which it has been placed by having to accept or reject the latest disarmament proposals, will assume responsibility for failure of the negotiations.

A large measure of agreement seems already to have been reached on several important questions, such as the four-year probationary period of control, etc., but the main difficulty that still has to be overcome is Germany's demand for defensive arms during the time of probation.

France is still firmly opposed to any form of rearmament for Germany until unequivocal proof of Germany's pacific intentions has been received, while Germany no less firmly insists on having during the probationary period those defensive weapons which it considers necessary for its security. This is the stumblingblock which is checking progress of the negotiations and the difficulty of reconciling the French and German viewpoints is of the gravest character.

At any rate a compromise must be reached before Oct. 9 when the disarmament bureau meets, otherwise it will be useless to reopen Disarmament Conference. Baron von Neurath's visit to Berlin is of capital importance, for on Germany's attitude now depends the future of the conference.

State Asked to Pay More To Mississippi Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—A $2,000,000 increase in the State's biennial appropriation of $7,200,000 for public schools was indorsed at a series of district educational conferences.

Mr. W. F. Bond, State Superintendent of Education, who called and attended the conferences, advocated the increase, based, if necessary, on a 1 per cent increase in the State's 2 per cent sales tax. The meetings indorsed maintenance of the standard eight-month school term, operation of county and district schools within their budgets and gradual assumption by the State of additional financial support of schools.

Exiled Professor to Join New York University Staff

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Dr. Martin Sommerfeld, one-time member of the Prussian State Board of Education and one of a group of German professors exiled by the German Government and brought to America under the auspices of the Institute of International Education, will be a visiting member of the faculty of New York University this year, according to an announcement by Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase yesterday. Dr. Sommerfeld will present three graduate courses, each dealing with German literature and given in German.

The expatriated professor is a native of Angerburg, East Prussia. In 1931 he was made a member of the Prussian State Board of Education, from which he is now on an indefinite "leave of absence."

Move to Unionize Los Angeles Puts Capital on Alert

Labor Itself Evidently Is Not Very Receptive to Proposed Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The current agitation for strengthening trade union ranks under Section 7 of the National Industrial Recovery Act has awakened an alert interest among employers in Los Angeles—one of the pronounced open-shop cities in the United States.

Nearly a half century ago, employers here began to nurture the open shop in dealing with labor. Through the years that followed, this policy has been interwoven with the fabric of a new industrial empire that sprawls over the southwestern deserts, and today it is as characteristic of the city as palm trees of Hollywood.

Unions are organized in practically all fields of trade, and are not opposed as a matter of local policy; but the extent of their success here can be judged when it is known that probably not more than one-fifth, maybe 15 per cent, of trade workers carry a union card.

The result is that a man can begin the construction of any building enterprise or operate a factory and carry it through to the finish without having a union man on the job. This is true of a five-room bungalow and a skyscraper as well.

Reams of statistical material have been assembled to prove that local labor receives a better wage than does closed shop labor in other cities. Since these figures usually are assembled by organizations favoring the open shop, and no statistics of the opposition are at the moment available, it would hardly seem fair to advance them.

However, it is generally held that wages here are lower than in some other large cities, but that living costs are also lower, and thus relatively low wages impose no hardship.

Even with the efforts being made here to organize workers in several key industries, it seems quite unlikely that any wide, or permanent, departure will be made from the open shop. This opinion is not founded alone upon the strength of an employers' program to preserve freedom in dealing with labor, but rests also upon an observation that labor itself is not greatly interested in a change.

Water Group Opposes Land Payment Stay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—Not a moratorium on federal reclamation payments, but more water is the need of irrigationists as expressed in a series of speeches by delegates to the Federal Irrigation Congress at its recent annual meeting here.

The president, Mr. George W. Grebe, in his opening address, strongly urged that there be no request for a further moratorium on reclamation payments. The present moratorium, granted for 1931, 1932 and 1933, which will remain in effect until December, 1934, has saved many farmers from bankruptcy, yet Mr. Grebe feels it unwise to ask for further extensions at this time.

"We are all looking hopefully forward to the national administration program to bring prosperity," he said. "Should we now ask for an extension of the moratorium it certainly would be an implication that we expected times to get worse."

Nine states, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Nevada, and Arizona, were represented in the congress. Chief objectives for the coming year are: Rehabilitation of some of the projects at a cost of $15,000,000; adjustment of contracts on others so that the settlers may be able to meet the charges, and a reclassification of lands.

Colombia Backs Olaya

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 30 (By U. P.)—President Olaya Herrera obtained a vote of confidence from the Senate Thursday when that body, after 12 days of debate, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that "Colombia has no boundary problem confronting it."

Hungary's Hope Encouraged By Czech Disputes

Friction With the Slovaks Intensifies Struggle for Treaty Revision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Recent developments in the relations between the Czechs and Slovaks have encouraged the Hungarians in their struggle for treaty revision.

The Slovaks are about 3,000,000 in number. They inhabit the southern part of Czechoslovakia and constitute 20 per cent of the population. The Czechs number over 7,000,000 and make up nearly half the population. The Slovaks, in addition to being smaller in number are behind the Czechs in cultural attainments, political experience and economic organization. Consequently the Slovaks are treated as younger brothers by the stronger race and in some respects are subjected to discriminations, a fact which provokes discord and dissatisfaction.

Another factor increasing the friction between these two closely related groups is that nearly 750,000 Hungarians live among the Slovaks and accentuate their real or imagined grievances.

A considerable group in Slovakia gives vent to its dissatisfaction by demanding local autonomy under a local parliament.

Governmental circles had arranged in the Slovak city of Neutra, as throughout the whole of Slovakia, an imposing celebration in honor of Prince Pribina, who 1100 years ago founded the first Slovakian church. At least 100,000 people assembled at Neutra. The premier and other ministers, as well as many distinguished foreigners, were given places of honor. The day was to serve as a convincing demonstration of Czech and Slovak unity and as a refutation of the Hungarian contentions that the Slovaks are dissatisfied with their state.

A surprise awaited those who had arranged the celebration. The autonomists gathered before the main platform at the chief gathering and boisterously demanded that their leader, a priest Andreas Hlinka, should be heard. Nor would they permit the Prime Minister and his distinguished colleagues to carry out their program until Hlinka had mounted the speakers' stand, recounted his partisans' grievances, and emphatically demanded complete autonomy for Slovakia within the borders of the present republic.

An even more radical demand was made somewhat earlier by a group of Slovaks in Geneva. This group presented the League Secretariat with a petition asking Slovakia be completely separated from the Czechs and restored to Hungary.

According to the petition, the Law for the Defense of the Realm, applied in Slovakia by the Prague Government, almost amounts to a suspension of the constitution. That a dictatorial censorship prevails, that newspapers appear with empty columns and that public opinion is not allowed expression, are further assertions made by the petitioners, who add that the Czechs hold all the more important political, administrative and economic positions in the republic. Their case is considered comparable to that of the Belgrade Serbs in regard to the Croatians and Macedonians in Yugoslavia.

What seems to be needed in this case is patience and understanding. Almost all observers agree that Slovakia's place is in the Czechoslovakian Republic. In spite of disappointments, certain hardships and some disadvantages, the Slovak people have made steady and substantial progress since joining their Slav brothers, the Czechs, in an independent state.

Wide Trade Accord Is Aim of Brazilians

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 30 (By U. P.)—The announcement that President Justo of Argentina will sail for this city next week has aroused high hopes here for closer trade relations between the two countries.

Argentina, Brazilian planters feel, offers a rich potential market for bananas from this country. They suggest that President Vargas take advantage of President Justo's visit to initiate a reciprocal trade understanding as a primary step in the promotion of better commercial relationship among all the South American republics.

In failing to take advantage of a rising enthusiasm in business circles in this respect, it is pointed out, real opportunities for improvement of trade are lost. Because of the lack of foresight on the part of the various governments in maintaining restrictions which discourage mutual coöperation, it is felt, the encouraging element of a great sympathy between the South American countries is being wasted.

Los Angeles County Gets Big Share of State Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The lion's share of $20,000,000 from a relief bond measure voted by the people at an election in June to relieve distress in California will be allocated to Los Angeles County, according to Supervisor John R. Quinn. The county's share is expected to be $12,000,000.

In addition to the state allotment, the county expects to receive $9,000,000 from the Government to support welfare work during 1933-34, and has set aside $6,000,000 in its general budget for the same purpose, making a total anticipated expenditure for relief of $27,000,000, Supervisor Quinn said.

Electricians Elect Officers

WILKES-BARRE, Penna., Sept. 30 (AP)—Election of officers and selection of Washington, D. C., as next year's convention city, brought to a close yesterday the annual convention of the International Association of Municipal Electricians. Mr. William H. Greenlaw, of Beverly, Mass., was reëlected president.

Spiritual Values Rate High In Recovery, Roosevelt Says

Equal to Economic He Says From Pulpit of Hyde Park Church at Its Centennial

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—The nation was told last night by President Roosevelt that spiritual values must be held just as high as economic values "if the task we all face" of gaining better times is to succeed.

From the pulpit of the Hyde Park Methodist Episcopal Church celebrating its centennial, the President related to his neighbors the history of religion in this section and praised the churches of America for doing their part in relief work.

He called upon local communities and the churches to continue their relief work.

"Last winter when I first went to Washington," he said, "I heard a lot of people say we could just let the Government take over the problems of the nation. But that is not the American way of doing things.

"I took the position that the Government has a responsibility to take care of the people but it is to be exercised only if the local communities have done all they could and that proved insufficient.

"The churches are doing their share. The members have shown a splendid spirit. It is worthy of note that the receipts of churches have fallen off less in this period than receipts of business. We have faith in our churches and the churches have faith in us.

"In the task we all face—the problems of so-called economics, the problem called monetary, in unemployment, industry and agriculture—we shall not succeed unless the people hold the spiritual values just as high as we do the economic values."

Sitting with the President on the church platform was the minister of the Reformed Church and his own pastor, the Rev. Frank R. Wilson, of the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Ralph S. Thorn, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the President's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Sr., accompanied him. Mr. Roosevelt joined in the singing of "Onward Christian Soldiers."

He was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Thorn as "a real friend and neighbor and America's apostle of neighborliness."

Recalling that in the early days of this settlement that the people worshipped at the one religious society, the President commended all the churches for working closer together today and urged an even closed coöperation. He also suggested that the members give more attention to the salaries of their pastors.

"It seems," he said, "we should convert the blessings we have had through a very practical method."

Massachusetts Holds Final Say Over Towns

(Continued from Page 1)

mined by its conception of the requirements of the public good."

Asked if they recall a precedent to the Millville experiment, "oldtimers" shake their heads—all except one. This one recalls that after the Chelsea fire of 1908, the State established a board of control over the fire-swept, tax-depleted city, which assumed the powers of the city council and abolished all other city officers including Mayor.

In the case of Chelsea as well as Millville, the voters petitioned the Legislature to do something. And the Legislature acting in its capacity as the governing body over its agencies—the municipalities—entered with the tread of a Mussolini.

They differ only in that Chelsea was swept by flames and Millville by the fire of depression.

When Fall River and the town of Mashpee were threatened with financial collapse two years ago, the State stepped in to supervise reconstruction of their treasuries. In both instances, however, the State served only as "watchdog" over the regular functions of municipal government.

Town Itself Sought Aid

On petition of the citizens of Millville, the Legislature passed an act last July setting up the commission of three members to officiate the town's business. Under the act the Governor appointed Mr. Henry F. Long, tax commissioner, chairman, Mr. Edward T. Simoneau, assistant to the Attorney-General, and Mr. Arthur B. Lord.

This means that until April 20, 1936, the town has the capacity only to act through the commission. Legislation specifically states that the commission shall exercise exclusively all the duties and powers heretofore conferred upon the inhabitants and officers of the township.

The powers of the commission are restricted only in instances where its actions are subject to the approval of the Governor and his council.

An analysis of Millville's predicament serves to emphasize that unless a town or city can govern its own affairs with reasonable protection to its citizens, it is the duty of the State to declare a dictatorship. In the past the State has hesitated to take such steps. In the future it may be a common occurrence.

Attention also attaches to the shifting sands that a town builds on when it associates its livelihood with a single industrial plant without making reservations for its removal. Millville was left high and dry when a rubber concern left town a year ago.

Colombia Seeks to Name Highway Simon Bolivar

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 30 (By U. P.)—Dr. Alfonso Araujo, Minister of Public Works, has asked Congress for permission to discuss with Venezuela and Ecuador the desirability of naming the projected ocean-to-ocean automobile highway the "Simon Bolivar Highway," in honor of General Bolivar, who helped free the three republics from Spanish rule.

Construction of the 2219-mile road, which runs from La Guaira, Venezuela, on the Atlantic coast, to Bogota, and which is eventually to reach Guayaquil, Ecuador, on the Pacific Ocean, has been practically completed between Bogota and the eastern terminus. Auto buses are now operating between Bogota and Caracas, carrying passengers at a fraction of the cost of the steamer route down the Magdalena River and covering the distance in six days.

U. S. Appoints Wilson To Sit With Council

GENEVA, Switz., Sept. 30 (AP)—The United States informed the League of Nations yesterday that Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, has been authorized to sit with the League Council for the election of a central opium board.

The notification specified that Mr. Wilson might sit with the Council "for no other purpose."

Clash of Soldiers And Communists Leaves Havana Tense

HAVANA, Sept. 30 (AP)—Street battles between Communists and soldiers, in which six persons were killed and 14, including an American, were wounded, left Havana tense today.

The shooting and disorder attended a demonstration of thousands of Communists in memory of a Cuban Communist leader killed in Mexico four years ago.

Through the night shots were heard intermittently, automobiles rushed through the city and soldiers remained on guard. Feeling between troopers and Communists continued at high pitch.

Scenes of wild disorder were enacted as the shooting reached a climax. Frightened householders scurried for cover, high tension lines were broken. As dusk fell the city had the appearance of a battleground, with an airplane flying overhead, cavalry, infantry, and navy patrols everywhere, and an improvised tank lumbering about.

Reports of disorders elsewhere in the island republic trickled into the capital. A force was said to be in the field against the Grau San Martin Government in Camaguey Province and from Matazas came word of small bands of rebels roaming through the country.

Erie Road and Crews Blamed for Wreck

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—Coroner Frank J. Hitchcock yesterday placed the responsibility of the Erie Railroad's wreck here Sept. 5 jointly upon the railroad company and the crews of the Atlantic express and the milk train. The latter crashed into the rear coaches of the passenger train and killed 14 persons.

He blamed the railroad primarily for using a "destructible" wooden coach. The train crews were held in error in failure to observe the proper caution. The yard master also was held responsible for not warning the milk train that switching operations were being conducted ahead.

The wreck, declared Coroner Hitchcock, was "caused by a combination of errors on the part of the operators and actors who were responsible for the operation of the three trains and the switching engine involved."

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BRITISH ISLES

Rich Ruins of Ancient Persia Opened to Archæologist's Spade

Joint Expedition of Boston and Philadelphia Museums to Explore Site of Famous City of Ray, Devastated by Contending Invaders

Once more the excavator's hand prepared to turn back the pages of history. Again the archæologist will attempt to unroll a scroll of the world's story that reaches back to dimness of ancient days. For an expedition to Persia is to be sent out jointly by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the University Museum of Philadelphia to delve into the ruins of Ray, or Rhages, whose history goes back to the Old Testament accounts of the tribulations of the Children of Israel, to the unalterable laws of the Medes and Persians and the pageant of the ancient East.

Treasures priceless in the stories they will tell of the culture and art of a tremendous pageant of centuries are expected by those who know something of the history of Persia. For, to the archæologist this is virgin territory. The city of Ray, which, with its suburbs covers an area of some 50 square miles, have been untouched by the spade of the excavator. Only recently has the Persian Government adopted a new policy toward the uncovering of its ancient ruins.

In the museums of the world are but scanty records of the splendor that was once Media and Persia. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has a few samples of Rhages pottery, uncovered by the illicit burrowings of natives in the ruins of Ray, and dating back to the Islamic chapter of Ray's history.

Back of this comparatively recent chapter lie pages rich in import. Its history is known, but its culture and art lie buried under the rubble and wreckage of centuries, almost unknown to the world.

Route of Great Conquerors

The ruins of Ray sprawl forlornly amid the rugged Zagros Mountains. Once it was the chief city on the rocky route traversed by caravans in their passage from Babylonia to distant Bactria. The rocky defiles of the Zagros range was one of the chief caravan routes in Asia between the East and West. Through Ray flowed the tide of commerce and war. By this route traveled the great conquerors. Here came the eastern traders who descended the Volga to meet the traders from the Levant.

These were mountain passes that trembled under the thundering tramp of Alexander's army as the famous Greek pursued the fleeing Darius. Long ages before Alexander's coming these hills had been swept by the tornado of the mighty Cyrus, Persian conqueror of the Medians. And before him the rocky defiles had shone with the purple and gold of the Assyrian cohorts.

Then came the devastating sweep of Ghengis Khan and his Mongol horde and the glory of the city departed. It was resacked a hundred years later by the dread Tamerlane. By this route Marco Polo traveled to far Cathay and the court of Kublai Khan.

The whole colorful history of the ancient East has lapped these mountains with its restless billows. Conquerors have come and gone in their ebbing and flowing tides of conquest. And somewhere beneath the ruins of once mighty Ray, "Mother of Cities," excavators hope to discover the records of those periods.

Land of Rich Legends

Buried beneath the bricks and rubble of the once great walls it is hoped that the record of ancient Media will be unearthed. For Media had its own culture before it bowed to Cyrus and Persian domination. From the conquest of Cyrus in 550 B. C. until its occupation by Alexander in 330 B. C. Ray was Persian. Greek influence followed Alexander's domination, and it was not until A. D. 226 that another great Persian dynasty was formed with a return of Iranian culture.

During those centuries Ray reached a new peak of greatness. Under the Sasanian dynasty Ray became the most sacred city of the empire, the center of the Zoroastrian hierarchy and the traditional seat of the prophet's family.

About its greatness was woven the rich tapestry of Persian legends, of Ardawan, and Ardeshir, against whose "divine right" no power could survive. This was Persia's golden age. Of its treasures and culture the world at present can only surmise.

In 643 the tide of conquest swept once more through the defiles of the Zagros mountains. The passes resounded to the shrill cries of the fanatical followers of Islam, and Persia came under the sway of the Moslems. In the fastness of its hills it once more rose to greatness, now an important center of Islam.

Despoiled by Ghengis Khan

For more than two centuries the influence of Islam swayed the fortunes of Ray, piling up records of a new culture upon the age-deep strata of Median, Persian and Greek. Then, like a devouring flame, swept the Mongol horde under Ghengis Khan, and Ray sunk into ashes, despoiled and desolate.

From this devastation Ray never fully recovered. For, when a century had but glossed over that desolation, another tornado of disaster came from Samarkand, a Mongol terror under a yet more ruthless conqueror, Tamerlane, and the ruin of Ray was complete.

Thereafter it remained barren and desolate, the wreckage of its once mighty towers and walls burying the secrets of former greatness, waiting for the coming of searchers who should unravel the tangled skein of its majesty and glory.

So today the great museums turn their eyes toward Persia, waiting for samples and evidences of cultures long passed. The excavators prepare for their task, the opening of the vaults of the Zagros mountains. What may await them they cannot know. But in the thought of all men are reflections of the shimmering glory of the Thousand and One Nights, of Sohrab and Rustum, of dynasties and legendary wonders, the greathess that lies buried in Persia's past.

Repository of Rare Treasures of Persia's Long-Hidden History

All Photos Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scenes Awaiting American Expedition

Left—Rock Relief at Ray, Sasanian Period, A. D. 226-641. Upper—Ruins of Ancient City, Showing Tower of Yezid. Lower Center—Painted Pottery With Luster Surface. Lower Right—Bowl With Pierced Pattern.

South Australia Being Settled On Peasantry Basis

Unemployed to Be Placed on Land Along River Murray

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A scheme on a peasantry basis has been proposed to the Government by settlers and unemployed along the River Murray, wherein 50 families would be established on the Loveday area, the greater portion of which is at present idle land. While on a ministerial visit to the Murray, the Minister of Employment, Mr. Shirley W. Jeffries, commented favorably on the scheme, and said that he particularly applauded the proposal that certain established settlers should "father" individual men and give them all their casual work. Mr. Jeffries said that it was this feeling of individual responsibility for unemployed men that would do much to mitigate the suffering which unemployment had caused.

The settlement of unemployed families has already proved successful around Cobdogla and between casual employment, about 30 families are working blocks. The men, many of whom had come to the district during fruit picking and had decided to stay, secured blocks of about five acres on annual license from the Irrigation Department for 2s. 6d. an acre, and were supplied with water for 15s. an acre when it was required.

The settlers have also secured enough to buy hessian huts, or have lived in tents until they could afford something better. They grow enough vegetables to keep themselves and perhaps have a cow.

In describing the scheme, a local settler said that about £100 was all the capital required to establish a man. When it was realized that those already settled had had no assistance and had to find their own capital, it could be seen that the scheme was practicable.

The Loveday area, which it is proposed should now be used similarly for the unemployed, comprises about 800,000 acres, and it was originally intended for soldier settlers for vine blocks. An irrigation scheme was planned and £800,000 was spent in fencing and clearing and reticulating the area.

Secretary Heads War Mothers

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 30 (AP)—Mrs. William E. Ochiltree of Connersville, Ind., was elected president of the American War Mothers at the national convention of the organization here yesterday. Upon motion of Mrs. Corabelle Francis of Cambridge, Mass., an opposition candidate for the office, the election of Mrs. Ochiltree was made unanimous. Mrs. Ochiltree had been recording secretary for the last two years.

Denver Club Teaches Canning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—That neither fruit nor vegetables shall go to waste in field or orchard, the Civic Garden Club here has organized special educational kitchens teaching how to can and preserve.

Roosevelt Stays Up Late to Finish Coal Mine Code

Expects Workers to Return to Places in 'Captive' Mines on Monday

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt set up today the machinery for regulation of the disordered coal industry and its thousands of miners.

With peace in sight for this troubled business, he looked ahead to new steps in the recovery drive, once again focusing on finance and credit expansion.

The President received just before midnight last night an agreement for the "Captive mines" operated by the iron and steel companies, bringing these under the scope of the bituminous coal code, and he signed it early this morning.

This stroke spread the new deal for working hours and wages of miners over the entire bituminous field and puts the code into effect on Monday.

As a result, Mr. Roosevelt is confident that the 75,000 miners in the fields of western Pennsylvania will return to work on Monday, and the strife in the "Captive mines" will be ended.

To complete his machinery for the coal industry, the President appointed Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, the industrial administrator, as a temporary member of any code authority with power to appoint an agent to act in his stead.

Mr. Roosevelt sat up late last night to get the new order for the coal fields into operation on Monday. Mr. Donald Richberg, counsel for the National Recovery Administration, brought the pact with the iron and steel companies here.

In approving the understanding with the iron and steel mine operators, the President stipulated that it was done "with the understanding that, under this agreement, hours, wages and working conditions throughout these mines will be made as favorable to the employees as those prevailing in the district in which such mines are located."

Miners Drop Siege To Review Coal Code

CLAIRTON, Penna., Sept. 30 (AP)—The siege of Clairton by 4000 striking coal miners was called off suddenly today so the miners may study a coal code agreed to last night by the H. C. Frick Company and other "captive" mine operators.

Picketing of the huge by-products plant of the Carnegie Steel Company was halted, and the miners left by truck and afoot either for their homes in Fayette, Washington, and other counties or for Centerville, where a mass meeting will be held this afternoon.

Swanson Reaches Honolulu

HONOLULU, Sept. 30 (AP)—The United States Cruiser Indianapolis, bearing Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson, on his first visit to America's greatest naval outpost, dropped anchor yesterday at Lahaina Roads, off the island of Maui, after a two-weeks cruise from Panama. The cruiser will berth today at Honolulu Harbor.

Austria Raises Barriers Against Hitlerist Activity

Dollfuss Girding Nation to Shun German Brand of Fascism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INNSBRUCK, Austria — Preparations in progress here to prevent National Socialist activity in the Tyrol reminded onlookers of mobilization or army maneuvers.

On one occasion 40 trucks filled with soldiers, munitions, and machine guns rushed through this city toward the German border, while large reinforcements from regiments in other parts of Austria have been brought to the barracks here.

Private airplanes from Vienna and Gratz have been sent here and placed at the disposal of the Department of Public Safety.

A delegation of prominent men has gone from here to the capital, Vienna, and requested the Prime Minister to open concentration camps in the Tyrol for all persons who carry on German Fascist activity or agitate against the independence of Austria.

To Enlarge Police Force

There have been movements of Austrian troops also along the Austro-German frontier and a rather extensive dismissal of National Socialists from the civil service.

The Government, too, has issued an appeal for 8000 volunteers for the new auxiliary defense force which Austria has been permitted to form.

These measures have been provoked largely by the manner in which conspirators freed Franz Hofer, chief of the Hitlerites in the Tyrol, from jail and enabled him to escape to Italy. He then flew to Germany, where he was received with ostentation at the National Socialist Congress at Nuremberg.

That Austrian National Socialist companies are said to be recruited and trained in Germany causes some anxiety here. Lawless acts in Czechoslovakia and in Switzerland, attributed to the German Fascists, accentuate the tendency here to take precautionary measures.

There can be no doubt but that, with airplanes, auxiliary police, a new militia, the removing of National Socialists from public services, a host of restrictive measures, Austria is better prepared to suppress German-National Socialist activity within its borders than ever before. And it is also apparent that sentiment against Hitlerist violence is becoming stronger and stronger.

Revolution Is Remote

Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to picture the anti-Hitlerite campaign here as absorbing the entire attention of the Austrian people. Austria is certainly not anti-German, nor is the present Government fundamentally opposed to the principles of German Fascism. The Dollfuss cabinet emphasizes nationalism, clericalism, anti-Marxism, and an authoritative form of government made on a Fascist model. If local National Socialists, not controlled from Berlin, would consent to work with Premier Dollfuss on the basis of Roman Catholic predominance and Austria's formal independence, they would probably be welcome.

A period of moderation and of negotiation may intervene here and efforts will probably be made to create a purely Austrian National Socialist Party, with which other patriotic groups will be able to work.

In any case since outside powers are expected to prevent an attack on Austria by National Socialists from Germany, and since the public safety forces here are strong enough to prevent any internal revolution, the sharp danger of an effective German political putsch may be considered past. Still the strictest precautions will continue to be observed.

Walking Cuts School Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Decreased attendance at many of the rural schools in North Carolina is attributed to the fact that no child who lives within two miles of a school may be transported by bus, under the terms of recently-enacted legislation. The matter will be brought to the attention of the State School Commission, with the request that corrective measures be taken. All schools are operating on decreased funds this year and teachers' salaries have been materially cut, as the result of "economy" legislation enacted by the General Assembly of 1933.

Zionist Congress Bans Extremism In Political Aims

Support of National Home Strengthened as Solution of Jewish Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The eyes of the whole Jewish world have been turned during the last three weeks to Prague where the eighteenth Zionist Congress has been proceeding.

The discussions at the congress showed that in view of the wholesale persecution and disfranchisement of German Jews, the upbuilding of the Jewish national home in Palestine is now regarded as offering the only satisfactory solution of the Jewish problem. Zionism, that is, faith in this national home, has thus been greatly strengthened. The number of Zionists is claimed to have increased since the last congress by 200,000.

In all, 316 delegates attended the congress and 46 countries were represented. The only considerable nations which did not send delegates were Germany, Russia and Persia. Poland sent 131, Palestine 50 and America 30, the British Empire 20, Roumania 13 and Czechoslovakia 9.

World Forum for Jews

The congress is practically the only world forum for Jews. It was thus faced with the well-nigh impossible task of packing into a few weeks what would, in fact, require a whole parliamentary session for adequate discussion. Instead of ending on Aug. 31, as originally planned, it had to be prolonged for four days. Consequently night sessions were a constant feature. The concluding meeting lasted from 4 in the afternoon until 9 the next morning.

Politically the congress was made up of a number of groups. The largest was that of Labor which stands for ordered progress in Palestine upon existing lines. In strong opposition to labor was a much smaller group known as Revisionist, which has exploited Jewish grievances against the mandatory power and supports a more aggressive policy generally in Palestine. Another group was that of the Center. This occupies a position midway between Labor and Revisionists. At the conference it swung the balance of opinion decisively against extremism of any kind.

Political Violence Protested

A resolution protesting against political violence was passed, and it was decided as well to take active measures to increase discipline in the Zionist ranks.

The party differences displayed over internal politics disappeared entirely when the question of Germany's treatment of the Jews came up. There was thus complete unanimity among all parties in protesting against the action of the Hitler Government in imposing disabilities upon 600,000 German Jews. The speakers anticipated the eventual emigration of at least 200,000 of these unfortunate people and expressed great concern for their future.

The formation of a central office and other measures were agreed upon to facilitate the immigration of German Jews to Palestine, and Dr. Chaim Weizmann was entrusted with the task of making the necessary arrangements in cooperation with the new executive of the congress.

Land Speculation Opposed

A resolution against land speculation in Palestine was also passed. The present collective character of colonization was approved. A decision was taken in favor of concentration of town colonization at Haifa. A sum of £19,500 was set aside for country colonization. The congress favored modification of tariffs and facilities for labor immigration. It also declared its desire to live in peace with the Arab population.

Another set of resolutions protested against the persecution of Zionists in Soviet Russia.

Mr. Nahum Sokolow was elected president of the Zionist organization and a new executive was chosen.

Prague, with its famous relics of Jewish culture, the picturesque synagogue, the oldest in Europe, and its medieval cemetery adorned with the tombstones of famous rabbis and philosophers, provided a friendly setting for the conference. The fact was also gratefully recalled that Czechoslovakia is the only country in Central Europe which has introduced no discrimination against the Jews.

Reich Evolves New Plan to Aid Country's Needy

500,000,000 Marks to Be Apportioned for Building Schemes

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—A new campaign for fighting distress in Germany during the coming winter was launched here recently by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister for Propaganda, in the presence of Chancellor Adolf Hitler and many members of the Government.

Explaining that it was the aim of the Government that none should hunger or suffer, Dr. Goebbels declared that the present action was not simply a private charitable affair but was thoroughly organized by the Government, and would soon be in operation through organizations and societies throughout the land. It was a voluntary affair, he added.

Appealing for national coöperation the Minister for Propaganda suggested that subscriptions of 50 pfennigs per head should be made every first Sunday in each month to this fund adding also that through general collections and in other ways his Government hoped to achieve the desired end.

Herr Hitler based his appeal upon national solidarity. Such solidarity in action, he said, means sacrifice, and greater readiness to give would mean that the distress would the sooner be relieved. All such sacrifice would be rewarded with interest thousand-fold, he declared.

The new labor creation scheme is to include apportioning 500,000,000 marks, particularly for various building projects and house repairs. The largest project is the building of a new Reichsbank, costing 30,000,000 marks, plans for which Herr Hitler has approved. For house repairs (which is absorbing the greatest part of this apportionment), the Government will advance one-quarter of the amount laid out by the house-owner, and help the latter to repay the loans borrowed, by allowing him to deduct 4 per cent of his capital outlay from his rent tax. For agriculture, both in turnover and land value taxes, concessions are promised.

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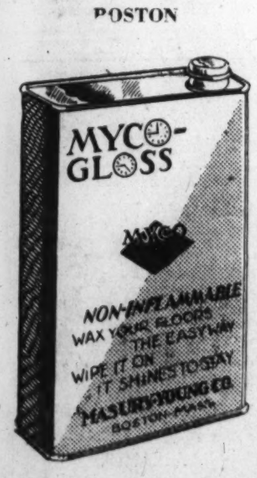

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New England Bank Doors Swung Open By $11,000,000 Fund

Depositors' Money Saved in 23 Institutions, Williams Says

The cheerful rays of $11,000,000 in accumulated funds are thawing away the ice from the closed doors of 23 New England National banks.

This is the amount which these 23 banks have freed from the frozen channels of finance in the seven months of steady reconstruction, which has been taken place since they suspended business on Inauguration Day. One by one the New England banks will start opening their doors to depositors.

The $11,000,000 in freed funds represents the combined sums made available to depositors in the 23 banks. This figure is based on information given out today by Mr. Fred D. Williams, chief national bank examiner, here.

Under Own Supervision

The deposits caught in the national bank holiday closing and now about to be released, are distributed among the states as follows:

Massachusetts, $2,648,000; Maine, $3,208,000; New Hampshire, $2,110,000 and Vermont, $3,081,000.

The First National Bank of Reading will reopen on Monday, Oct. 9, according to an announcement by its officials last night. Others are reported in a position to resume business immediately. None of the institutions included in Mr. Williams' announcement comes under state supervision.

Banks Opening

The national banks ready to open in Massachusetts are the Tanners National, Woburn; First National, Reading; First National, East Pepperell; Franklin National, Franklin; First National, Revere; Millbury National, Millbury, and the National City, Chelsea.

The reorganized Maine banks include the National Shoe and Leather Bank, Auburn; Calais National, Calais; Fort Fairfield National, Fairfield; Farmers National, Houlton, and the Medomak National, Waldoboro.

The New Hampshire banks: Berlin National, Berlin; Claremont National, Claremont; Coos National, Groveton; Public National, Rochester.

The Vermont national banks about to open are: The National Bank of Bellows Falls; National Bank of Orange County, Chelsea; The First National, Enosburg Falls; Island Pond National, Island Pond, Citizens National, Paultney; Welden National, St. Albans; Montpelier National, Montpelier.

Aliens Decrease in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Strict enforcement of immigration laws and restrictions on persons desiring to enter Mexico, coupled with continued emigration of foreigners in about the same proportion as in the past, has resulted in a reduced number of foreigners residing in Mexico during the last few years, the Ministry of Interior's statistical department announced. Total registration of foreigners in the republic was given at 31,966.

Argentine Taxes Up

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 30 (By U. P.)—Taxation per head of the population of Argentina has risen 44 per cent since 1910, according to the Bank of the Nation. The highest point was reached in 1929 when taxes totaled 82.69 pesos per person as compared with 79.95 pesos in 1932.

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The Editor's Puzzle

~~There were~~ Four hundred ~~people who boarded the~~ Bostonians ~~train last night, at the station and made their departure from Boston for the~~ to the ~~now famous~~ Century of Progress Exposition, ~~now being held~~ in ~~the Illinois metropolis~~ Chicago. They ~~were all smiles and greetings~~ carrying ~~with them the best wishes of~~ from the city.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

At the Wilbur

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
by DeBarron Studios, New York

Gladys George in "As Husbands Go," Opening Monday.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

"Music in the Air," at the Colonial, and "Inspector Charlie Chan," at Hollis, close tonight.

Monday evening, "Let 'em Eat Cake," sequel to "Of Thee I Sing," will have, at the Shubert, its first performance anywhere.

On the same evening, the American Theater Society will open its season at the Plymouth with S. N. Behrman's "Biography," with Ina Claire.

Also on Monday evening, the National Dramatic Players will begin a new venture at the Wilbur with Miss Rachel Crothers's "As Husbands Go." Mr. Walter Gilbert heads the company.

The Players' Club revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with Mr. Otis Skinner as Uncle Tom, will begin an engagement at the Colonial Oct. 9.

On the same evening, the film version of "Dinner at Eight" will be shown at the Majestic.

Miss Eva Le Gallienne's company will occupy the Colonial the week of Oct. 16, playing "Romeo and Juliet" the first three days, and "Alice in Wonderland" the rest of the week.

Also on Oct. 16, the American Theater Society will present its second play, "The Late Christopher Bean," at the Plymouth.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will open its fifty-third season Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, at Symphony Hall. The program will comprise the Third "Leonore" Overture, Brahms's Third Symphony, the Debussy "Clouds" and "Festivals" and Scriabin's "Poem of Ecstasy."

Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch will give a piano recital in Jordan Hall, Oct. 19.

The Chicago Opera Company enters its second week Monday with "Aida."

Announcement is made of a project to give Boston an opera company of its own again. The promoters are headed by Mr. Raffaele Martino, conductor of the Eighteenth Century Orchestra. The Boston Opera Club, it is added, has taken quarters on the second floor of 274 Boylston Street.

Architects Receive Plaque of Newhall

A plaque which will show the scholarly features of the late Louis C. Newhall will be unveiled before a distinguished group of Boston's leading architects on Monday evening in the Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street.

Sculptored by Mr. Arcangelo Cascieri, a former student of Mr. Newhall's, the plaque is a memorial to the man whose devotion to architecture and education enriched the lives of scores of young men who depended upon his teaching, guidance and financial assistance to achieve their ambitions in architecture.

The event also marks the opening of classes at the Boston Architectural Club for this year. And it is in this feature of the club that the munificence of Mr. Newhall is particularly appreciated for without the bequest in his will for just this educational purpose the club would long since have been obliged to abandon this work.

The philanthropy behind the unveiling makes it possible for the club to give instruction to needy students covering the preliminary field of architecture education. The system itself has been carefully worked out by the educational committee in consultation with the architectural departments of Harvard and Technology.

R. C. A. Given Permit For Mobile Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—The Federal Radio Commission has granted the Radio Corporation of America the right to establish a station at Mobile for research and experimental work in the development of ultra short wave apparatus and propagation methods.

No particular details concerning the proposed experimental base were available from Mr. S. N. Roche, manager of the radio department of Adams Glass & Co., representatives of the R. C. A. products in Mobile, but from Washington came dispatches saying a special laboratory would be installed and put in charge of skilled engineers.

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Colleges 'Tapped' For Professors To Help Recovery

Yale Law School Faculty Drained by Government's Present Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30—College professors are running the nation.

This may not be wholly true, but at least the nation's university classrooms have been tapped frequently for professors to drive national economic engines.

President Roosevelt's "brain trust" is university-drawn. Now the NRA, with its numerous codes, has "railroaded" more college experts into politics.

Yale Law School provides a good example of the governmental "raid" on college faculties. So heavily has been the federal drain on the Yale school that one government official proposed moving Yale to Washington.

Two members, Prof. J. Howard Marshall, assistant dean, and Mr. A. Fortas, of the instructonal staff, have been granted leaves of absence for the entire coming year to do governmental work. Several others, who have been busy in Washington during the summer are expected to return to school shortly.

President Roosevelt wrote personally to Dr. Charles E. Clark, dean of the school, requesting the grant of leave to Professor Marshall, on the ground of his indispensability to the oil regulation program. He has been appointed an assistant solicitor in the Interior Department and a special assistant to the United States Attorney-General. He will aid in preparation of prosecutions for code violation.

Mr. Fortas was to have joined the law faculty this fall. He has been appointed to the legal staff of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Drafting of contracts controlling the growing and processing of farm products has been his work.

Among those returning are Prof. Wesley A. Sturges and Prof. Thurman W. Arnold, both of whom have been engaged in legal work for the Agriculture Adjustment Administration.

Prof. Walton H. Hamilton was appointed by President Roosevelt to serve on a railway commission. This group was appointed under the Railway Labor Act to report findings concerning a dispute between the Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas and its employees represented by the national railroad unions. The decision favored the employees.

Commenting on appeals for government service, Dean Clark said he felt it the duty of university men to assist the recovery program as far as possible. Hence the requests of the government for staff assistance must be acceded to if possible.

Boston Art Notes

Gandhara Sculptures

An exhibition of great interest to the student of art is being held at the Fogg Museum, Harvard. It consists of a number of examples of sculpture of ancient Gandhara. This particular Buddhist art is marked by definite Hellenistic characteristics. It is known, in fact, as a hybrid style containing elements of eastern and western origin.

The Gandhara sculptures date from the earliest centuries of this era. The Greek artists after the gradual downfall of their native land emigrated, some turning toward the Orient, some toward Rome. They carried their traditions with them and shed ideas upon their newly adopted lands. It has been maintained that they gave the Buddha his form, for previous to this period no figure of the Buddha is known.

As we look about at the exhibition we are aware of strange and familiar traits in these sculptures. Greek grace has been combined with Indian solidity. But this is the Greek grace of later and depleted years, when the original style of the Golden Age gave way to artificial strength and external delicacy. This is Hellenistic art, not Hellenic. It is great art enfeebled; the core is gone, only the shell remains. As one connoisseur has said, there is an "effect of elegance rather than power." There is no expression, no plastic quality. In other words this trend lacks the qualities of conviction and the integrity of a natively evolved style.

To those who are less sophisticated, and who do not writhe at the excesses of the Hellenistic manner, or look aghast at the mixing of diverse styles, there is much to enjoy in this exhibition. Not often do we see such an assemblage. D. A.

The Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Sunday partly cloudy, followed by showers; cooler Sunday night; moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight, followed by showers Sunday; warmer in the interior tonight; cooler Sunday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, followed by showers Sunday; cooler Sunday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer tonight, followed by showers Sunday; cooler Sunday night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds becoming fresh and fair weather tonight; Sunday overcast with showers.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	64	76	Miami Fla.	82	86
Bismarck	44	80	Minneapolis	68	80
Boston	57	70	Montreal	56	64
Buffalo	56	64	Nantucket	64	68
Calgary	32	56	New Orleans	78	90
Charleston	80	88	New York	62	76
Chicago	60	72	Norfolk, Va.	72	76
Cincinnati	56	78	North Platte	52	88
Denver	52	86	Philadelphia	62	76
Dodge City	66	86	Phoenix,Ariz.	76	100
Eastport, Me.	52	58	Pittsburgh	52	72
Hatteras	76	84	Portland, Me.	56	66
Honolulu,T.H.	..	..	Raleigh	66	88
7p.m.,Sept.29	..	..	St. Louis	70	78
Helena, Mont.	40	60	Salt Lake City	52	86
Huron, S. D.	52	92	San Francisco	60	70
Jacksonville	74	86	SantaFe,N.M.	54	80
Kansas City	74	76	Seattle	48	62
Key West	80	86	Tampa	78	90
Los Angeles	58	72	Washington	58	76
Memphis	74	82	Williston,N.D.	42	70

A—Sept. 30.
B—Maximum Sept. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 8:28 p. m., Sunday 9:03 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:01 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Paul Ash and his	Lady Next Door;	Claude Hopkins &	Hits and Encores;
5:15	orchestra	children's prgrm.	his orchestra	popular records
5:30	Nell Sisters, songs	Three Scamps trio	All American Boy,	and items of
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Carolyn Rich, songs	Spanish Serenade.	shopping news.
6:00	Air Queen; songs	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news;	George Hall and
6:15	Irish Minstrels	records; talks.	Yankee Singers.	his orchestra
6:30	Reports; sports; talk.	News; soloist	Football Reporter.	Organ recital.
6:45	Program preview	Reese and White.	The Motor Parade	Tito Guizar, songs
7:00	John Herrick, songs.	Davis's Orchestra.	Frederic W. Wile.	Reports; news.
7:15	Treasure Island	After Dinner Revue	Merry-Go-Round.	Mildred Bailey.
7:30	The World in Review	Songs and guitar.	Jane Froman;	Dance program.
7:45	Gov. Wilson, Vermont	Mrs. Jones sketch.	Charles Carlile.	Leo Reisman and
8:00	Jack Denny and his	Rollikers Quartet.	Connie Boswell.	his orchestra;
8:15	orchestra	Xylophone, piano.	Elder Solomon	'Getting the News'
8:30	Guardsmen; quartet.	'Bridges'; weather	Lightfoot Michaux	Hughie Connor
8:45	Singing clubs	Air Magazine.	Gertrude Niesen.	and his orchestra
9:00	Jamboree variety	Antobal's Cubans;	Casa Loma Band.	Organ recital.
9:15	show; soloists; orch.	Antonia & Daniel	Bing Crosby, songs	Jimmie Gallagher
9:30	News flashes.	"K-7"; secret serv-	Symphonic Strings,	and his orchestra
9:45	Reports; sport review.	ice spy story.	from Montreal.	Reports; news
10:00	"Milestones with Mar-	Saturday Night	Meyer Davis Le	Washington talk.
10:15	coni"; dramatic and	Dancing Party;	Paradis Orchestra	Ann Leaf, organ.
10:30	musical; Frank	Rolfe Orchestra	Connor's Orchestra	Deep River Orch-
10:45	Black's Orchestra.	and Babe Ruth.	Talk; reports; news	estra; soloists.
11:00	WLS, Barn Dance	"One Man's Fam-	Leo Reisman and	Freeman Orchestra
11:15	program from Chi-	ily," sketch.	his orchestra.	News Service
11:30	cago, with soloists	E. B. Rideout; news	Ozzie Nelson and	
11:45	and folk dance music	Hollywood on Air.	his orchestra.	830kc-WHDH-361m
				6:00 Monitor News

Sunday Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Samovar Serenade.	The Old South	Regular service of	Tremont Temple
11:00	Morning Musicale;	Church in Boston:	The MotherChurch,	Baptist Church
11:15	string quartet	sermon, Rev. Hen-	The First Church	sermon, Rev. J.
11:30	Organ recital and re-	ry Russell Staf-	of Christ, Scien-	WhitcombBrough-
11:45	ports	ford, D.D.; Dr.	tist, in Boston	er; music.
12:00	Antobal's Cubans.	McKinley, organ	Salt Lake City	Italian Melodies
12:15	Baby Rose Marie	Sam Curtis's Chat	choir and organ	program
12:30	Radio City Symphony	International Tid	Tito Guizar, songs	Strings; solos
12:45	Orchestra with solo-	Bits; orchestra.	Madison Ensemble.	Symphonic Album.
1:00	ists and mixed	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Columbia Church
1:15	chorus	his orchestra	with speakers,	of the Air
1:30	High Lights of the	"Nymph Errant"	soloists, and or-	Italian Serenaders
1:45	Bible; music	rehearsal, London	ganist	program
2:00	Autumn Idyll; soloist	Gene Arnold and	Helen Morgan and	Italian Melodies
2:15	and trio	the Commadores	tango orchestra.	program
2:30	Jan Garber's Orches-	Pop Concert, Wal-	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Silent
2:45	tra; soloist	ter Logan's Orch.	and "Accordiana"	Silent
3:00	Legion Hour, with	Wayne King and	Symphonic Hour:	Silent
3:15	band and speaker	his orchestra	Columbia Sym-	Silent
3:30	Presentation of Ben-	United Missionary	phony Orchestra,	Silent
3:45	nett balloon cup	Conference from	Howard Barlow.	Silent
4:00	Radio Nimble Wits	Old South Church	Peace Con. talks.	Silent
4:15	Morin Sisters	Vee and Johnnie	Cathedral Hour.	Silent
4:30	Organ recital	Watch English	with choir and	Silent
4:45	Sea Scout director.	A Capella Choir	symph. orch.	Silent
5:00	Friendly Hour, with	Dream Drama	Carl Moore's Or-	Robison Orchestra
5:15	male ensemble	Knox and Mimi	chestra; soloist	Vera Van, songs.
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Dale Carnegie's	Twilight Reveries	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch	Facts period	with vocalist	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Don Hall Trio and	Religious period	Jacobsen's Orches-	Dance music
6:15	Phantom Strings	from New York	tra; soloists	Time and news
6:30	Reports; "Sayings"	Salute program	Reports; news.	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	Trio Romantique	Comedy; soloist	Salon Gems; talk.	Rapp Orchestra
7:00	Lopez Orchestra and	Musical Comedy	Diamond Jubilee	Evening Service
7:15	Alice Joy, songs	Revue; solos, band	Party; musical.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Desert Guns, Foreign	Garden talk and	Roses and Drums,	ple Baptist
7:45	Legion drama	news flashes	dramatic sketch	Church; sermon.
8:00	Light Opera Nights,	Ruby Newman and	Concert band, un-	Rev. J. Whitcomb
8:15	with soloists, mixed	orchestra with	der the direction	Brougher
8:30	chorus and Sanford's	Del Castillo and	of Walter Smith;	Freddie Rich En-
8:45	orchestra	chorus	solos	tertains; popular
9:00	Fred Stone's family	Rakov Orchestra	Rapee Orchestra;	Beethoven Founda-
9:15	and music	and soloists	Julius Tannen;	tion; pianist.
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album of	Jane Froman;	Organ recital
9:45	Noveliers Quartet	Familiar Music	mixed chorus.	Reports; news.
10:00	Mountain Music	Jack Benny with	Rines's Orchestra	Ethel Barrymore
10:15	Joe and Batcese	Black's Band	and comedian	Fray-Braggiotti
10:30	Italian Society dinner	Col. Louis M. Howe	Quiet Harmonies.	
10:45	to Marconi	Seth Parker	Reports; news	

Monday's Features

11:15 WEEI, Hour of Memories; United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, con.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort, radiocaster.
2:00 WAAB, "The Man in the Street—Who Will Win the World Series?" interview.
2:00 WNAC, Spotlighting Municipal Affairs: "Current Affairs," Mayor James M. Curley.
3:00 WEEI, "The Night Court," with Judge Overton Harris and Elmendorf Carr.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: Stanley C. High, speaker; talks; orchestra.
4:00 WBZ, WEEI, Radio Progress Week Revue: O. H. Caldwell; soloists; orchestra.
6:00 WHDH, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams, radiocaster.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WEEI, Floyd Gibbons and Victor Young and his orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 WNAC, The Big Show, with Lulu McConnell; soloist; Isham Jones's Orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, "The Nation's Workers," Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.
10:30 WAAB, "Rational Reflation," Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana.
10:45 WAAB, Howard Barlow conducting the New World Symphony Orchestra.

Boston to Exhibit Fruits and Vegetables

For the first time in many years, Boston is to have an exhibition devoted exclusively to fruits and vegetables. This will open at Horticultural Hall next Tuesday at 2. p. m. and continue for three days, closing at 9 p. m. Thursday.

From all over the state varieties of fruits and vegetables are being sent for the exhibition. The western part of the state is sending a huge exhibit of onions and potatoes which will fill one end of the Exhibition Hall.

The Arnold Arboretum has stressed for a long time the value of ornamental fruits for garden decoration in the autumn and winter and will have at this show an exhibit of wild apples from many different parts of the world, some of them being very decorative.

The exhibit is to emphasize the educational side of garden making. Several of the county schools will have large and interesting displays. On the second day of the show a judging contest is to be put on, the participants being students from the various agricultural schools and colleges.

Byrd's Supply Ship Starts for Norfolk

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 30 (AP)—Heavily loaded with various kinds of fuel, the Bear of Oakland, a supply ship of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's antarctic expedition, left here yesterday with Norfolk, Va., as its next stop.

A tug took the ship as far as Gravesend Bay, and it then proceeded seaward under its own power. It arrived here yesterday from Boston on the first leg of its long journey.

Events Tonight

Music

Boston Opera House—"Il Trovatore," 8:15 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—"Music in the Air," 8 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 8:30 p. m.
Fenway—"I Loved a Woman," 12:55, 3:52, 6:49, 9:46 p. m.
Paramount—"I Loved a Woman," 1:01, 3:55, 6:31, 9:27 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Golden Harvest," 2:00, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Stage Mother," 12:25, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:50 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Meeting, Ford Hall Folks, Kingsley Hall, 7:30 p. m.

Appalachian Mountain Club, meet South Station 10 a. m. Special bus to Powder Point, Duxbury.

Free Lecture, Boston Public Library, Cortereal's Inscription on Dighton Rock, 3:30 p. m.

Free Concert, Boston Public Library, Myrtle Jordan, pianist and composer, 8 p. m.

Meeting of Emblem Club, New Ocean House, Swampscott. All day through Oct. 3.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Salem, in Ames Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, 288 Essex Street, Salem, 8.

Events Monday

Theaters

Fenway—"I Loved a Woman," 12:55, 3:52, 6:49, 9:46 p. m.
Paramount—"I Loved a Woman," 10:08 a. m., 1:01, 3:55, 6:31, 9:27 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Golden Harvest," 11:10 a. m., 2:00, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Stage Mother," 12:25, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:50 p. m.

Motion Pictures

"Stage Mother"

At Loew's State Theater, the new bill is "Stage Mother," with Miss Alice Brady again featured in a back-stage photoplay. The new vehicle, less sentimental than the film in which she recently played opposite Mr. Frank Morgan, gives her opportunity to shine in a type of part in which she excels. Kitty Lorraine, a trouper herself, determines to make her daughter Shirley a star. She succeeds, with blackmail as her chief weapon. Incidentally, she separates her daughter from the boy she loves and sets the scene for Shirley's marriage to a young English lord. Daughter, picking up Mother's technique, decides she wants the nobleman all to herself, and so tells him that Kitty is really only her stage mother. Then she just can't do it, and tells him the truth. Whereupon Kitty gives her the letters from the Boy which she has been holding back.

It's all rather silly, but it enables Miss Brady to do some excellent acting. Miss Maureen O'Sullican is charming as the daughter. Messrs. Franchot Tone and Russell Hardie are good-looking juveniles. Mr. Phillips Holmes comes a little nearer to being an English lord than Mr. James Cagney would. There are some fine stage shots.

"Golden Harvest"

Pursuing the topical trend, Paramount presents in "Golden Harvest," at the Metropolitan, the Hollywood solution of the problems of the wheat farmers. One of the sons of a Big Wheat Man stays on the farm, but the other must go to Chicago to play in the Pit. Wheat prices go down, the farmers strike, the boy in Chicago, now a Big Shot, nobly bankrupts himself by keeping on buying when the market falls, the boy who stayed at home puts the farmers' case before a congressional committee, prices are stabilized and everybody is happy. Another silly story; but it contains so much sure-fire rustic comedy that audiences will love it.

Mr. Richard Arlen is the boy who stayed at home, Mr. Chester Morris the boy who was lured by the loop. Miss Julie Hayden is a sweet country girl, and Miss Genevieve Tobin, as the blasé Chicago girl who is made human by her love for the boy from the country, is still Miss Genevieve Tobin. Mr. Roscoe Ates and Miss Elizabeth Patterson provide the comedy relief. There is some good photography out in the waving wheat fields. L. A. S.

Mother Church Services Radiocast Each Month

The Christian Science Board of Directors announces that the contract for radiocasting the services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, has been renewed for the following year.

Starting Oct. 1, the regular Sunday morning services will be radiocast on the first Sunday of each month at 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., over Station WNAC, Boston. WNAC operates on a frequency of 1230 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 244 meters, with a power of 1000 watts.

Roman Catholics In Austria Rally Against Hitlerism

Vatican Is Regarded as Champion of Oppressed Minorities

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—The "General German Catholic Day" in Vienna, this year celebrating the 250th anniversary of the freeing of this city from the Turks, has been the occasion of an impressive anti-Hitler demonstration.

The festival was planned before the advent of Herr Hitler, and as German Roman Catholics from the Reich were not allowed to be present it partook somewhat of the nature of a German celebration without the Germans. Nevertheless, numbers of Roman Catholics in southern Germany managed to express their sympathy and the mass services, concerts, expositions and parades afforded occasion for protest against political absolutism generally.

It is considered a strange anomaly in this part of the world that the most active force at present opposing dictatorial governments is the Roman Catholic Church. Yet it cannot be doubted that the Pope today is looked upon by many in Central Europe as the champion of oppressed minorities. In Yugoslavia the Roman Catholic Church is the only organization openly opposing the dictatorial government of King Alexander. In Austria it is the Roman Catholic Church and the Roman Catholic masses that offer the chief resistance to German National Socialist propaganda.

Long forced to play a secondary political rôle in France, deposed from its thousand-year-old domination in Spain, subjected to an aggressive Eastern Orthodox ruler in Yugoslavia, and driven to a defensive position by Fascism in Italy and Hitlerism in Germany, Roman Catholicism in Austria is making a very decisive stand. It is endeavoring once more to turn Vienna into a Roman Catholic stronghold. The "Catholic Day" has been an impressive feature in this campaign.

If Austria should ever become the hub of a Central European union or federation under the Hapsburgs, or any other dynasty, Vienna would be the natural rallying point for the Roman Catholics of Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, southern Germany and Czechoslovakia. The determination of the western powers and the Little Entente to prevent an "Anschluss" between Austria and Germany creates a favorable atmosphere for Roman Catholic strivings here, because the Pope and the western world powers are to a certain extent at one upon this question.

The festival brought the Dollfuss government into the center of the Roman Catholic world, and identified it with the tendency for a return to religion.

Vienna for days was crowded with reverent visitors. Striking folk-costumes were seen in every street. The enormous court at Schönbrunn was filled with devout worshipers. The opera and theaters presented ecclesiastical pieces. There were exhibitions of religious art. Newspaper special editions gave publicity to religion in popular form.

Imposing parades, clerical uniforms, youth's organizations, flags and banners all made appeal to the poor and humble, as well as to the well-to-do.

The feeling was abroad that Austria has a mission of its own, that it is possible for it to stand alone instead of being swallowed up in the German Reich.

Vienna appreciates parades and festivities, and since all political demonstrations are forbidden, the people reveled in the "General German Catholic Day."

Music

"Faust"

Last night in the Boston Opera House, the Chicago Opera Company, under the direction of Alfredo Salmaggi, presented "Faust" with the following cast: Faust, Ralph Errole; Mephistopheles, Nino Ruisi; Valentin, Lorenzo Cianfrini; Wagner, Luigi Molle; Marguerite, Lucy Monroe; Siebel, Marie Powers; Martha, Alice Homer. Alberto Baccolini conducted.

A house completely sold out greeted the company last night, and whether under the spell of applausive approbation or whether those of the cast found their material more congenial, the performance will in retrospect stand as one of the best offered by the visitors. It was so good that one wished it might be a little better. One concedes honors at the outset to Mr. Ruisi and Miss Monroe. Each avoided the stereotyped in stage business and each sang with power. Miss Monroe has a clear, high voice, even in quality throughout and seldom forced; a voice which must be used with discretion, lest it become brittle—but Miss Monroe appears to be a young person of intelligence who will no doubt make operatic haste slowly. Mr. Ruisi uses his ability, both vocal and histrionic, with telling effect, and his talents last night were enhanced by stage effects in lighting unremembered in former performances in Boston.

Miss Powers sang in better voice than upon other occasions, and made a personable if somewhat self-conscious youth. To Miss Homer should go a special word for her unfailing stability. Although her rôles are not spectacular, they are well played and adequately sung. Mr. Errole made somewhat conventional Faust, after the transformation, and Messrs. Cianfrini and Molle made the most of small parts. In all, an evening of good entertainment. G. M. S.

Argentine Has 330,000 Needy

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 30 (By U. P.)—Jobless in Argentina were estimated to total 330,000 in an administration bill sent to Congress yesterday providing for establishment of an unemployment board which would consider ways and means of obtaining more work.

Monitor News Changes Radio Station on Oct. 5

On Thursday, Oct. 5, the evening radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will shift from Station WHDH to Station WBZ, WBZA and WIXAZ, and will be heard at the new hour of 5:15 o'clock. WBZ operates in synchronism with WBZA on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is 303 meters, with a power of 25,000 watts. WIXAZ operates on the short wavelenght of 31.34 meters with a power of 10,000 watts.

The present noonday daily radiocast at 11:45 a. m., Fridays at noon, will continue on WBZ as usual.

Because of program commitments the evening radiocast on WBZ, Saturday, Oct. 7, will be heard 15 minutes later at 5:30 o'clock.

Korisky Renounces Democratic Council, Joins With Parkman

Charges that the Democratic City Committee is harboring political groups actuated by selfishness or revenge, today enlivened Boston's mayoralty contest, as one member stepped out of the Democratic camp and joined the forces behind State Senator Henry Parkman Jr., a Republican.

David Korisky, candidate for the City Council from Ward 14, was the Democratic Committeeman who today renounced his former affiliations to climb aboard the Beacon Hill candidate's coach. At the same time Mr. Korisky withdrew from the council project to devote his full time to Senator Parkman's cause.

Ostensibly, the Democratic committee is seeking the strongest and most able Democrat to make the fight for the mayoralty, declared Senator Parkman's new recruit, but actually besides having committeemen who advocate the candidacy of "men more ambitious than able, we have two groups who are operating to stifle the Democracy of the city either to obtain their own selfish ends or to promote their own private revenge."

He referred to Senator Parkman as "one who is interested primarily in establishing an honest city government, a man who can and will defeat both these groups."

Senator Parkman opened his personal drive last night with speeches in five widely-scattered parts of the city. Within a week he will have made at least one address in each of Boston's 22 wards.

Hoovers See Their 'New' Missouri Farm

MARYSVILLE, Mo., Sept. 30 (AP)—Former President and Mrs. Hoover were greeted by about 1500 persons when they arrived at their 80-acre farm near Graham, Mo., yesterday to inspect it for the first time. Mr. Hoover responded to the welcome with a short talk.

The former President was accompanied by a number of Missouri Republican leaders, including Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, former Secretary of Agriculture. Most of Mr. Hoover's time at the farm was taken in shaking hands with more than 400 school children. He told them their reception pleased and surprised him.

"I lent $10,000 to a friend 33 years ago," said Mr. Hoover. "He deeded to me this farm. It has never paid any dividends and I took it over only five years ago." The Hoovers are returning to California from a visit to the Chicago world's fair.

It Takes a Beacon Hill Pussy to Win Its Rights

A cat has pedestrian rights on Beacon Hill. At least so ruled a police officer today when he held up early morning traffic in front of the State House to let a big gray "puss" cross the street.

The cat tried several times to dash between the onrushing automobiles before the officer saw the situation and came to its rescue. While a dozen motorists waited patiently, the cat sauntered proudly from curb to curb. When it had leaped the wall to the State House grounds a wise head turned significantly toward the officer—and could it have winked?

Liquor Inquiry in Boston To Hear Police Testify

Representatives of the Boston Police Department, the Boston Licensing Board and the police departments of Worcester and Springfield were requested today by Mr. William Hayes, chairman of the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission, to tell of liquor conditions in their cities at the hearing to be given by the commission next Thursday.

The hearing was called as a result of a complaint from Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware that drunkenness, immorality and other unlawful conditions prevail in some of the beer-selling places licensed by the State.

'Uncle Eph' Adds Raymond's to List Of 'Honor' Stores

Will Buy NRA Products Only for Distribution, Dorr Declares

"Uncle Eph" has signed his name to an honor list of Boston merchants pledged to attack sweatshop practices at their sources—the factories.

Announcement that Mr. Frank I. Door, president of Raymond's and originator of that homespun advertising character with the whiskers and "down-east" lingo, has followed the R. H. Stearns Company in signing an agreement to blacklist sub-standard sources of merchandise, was made by the Massachusetts Consumers' League today.

In joining the state-wide offensive launched by the league, Mr. Dorr said "the consumer has a right to expect a responsible guarantee that his dollar will expedite and not undermine recovery. Merchants can provide this assurance through the honor list started by the Consumers' League."

Mr. Dorr characterized the honor list as a necessary supplement to the NRA. It is a humanitarian program, he added, that will materially benefit the consumer through superior quality of merchandise "manufactured under decent conditions by workmen who are paid for their skill and effort."

Through Mr. Dorr's directions, all orders sent to manufacturers from his concern carry a pledge which the manufacturer signs, that the goods being shipped are made under the provisions of the NRA.

To this pledge is added, "Unless the above conditions prevail to the letter, do not ship any merchandise."

Whole-hearted indorsement of the action of the Stearns and Raymond concerns was given today by Mr. Robert J. Watt of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. He declared that only through the cooperative efforts of merchants can workmen now receiving $2.27 for nine weeks' work in isolated communities be rescued.

"The non-sweatshop honor list," Mr. Watt added, "is a necessary step to insure complete compliance with President Roosevelt's program, as well as to build solidly for times beyond the active days of the NRA."

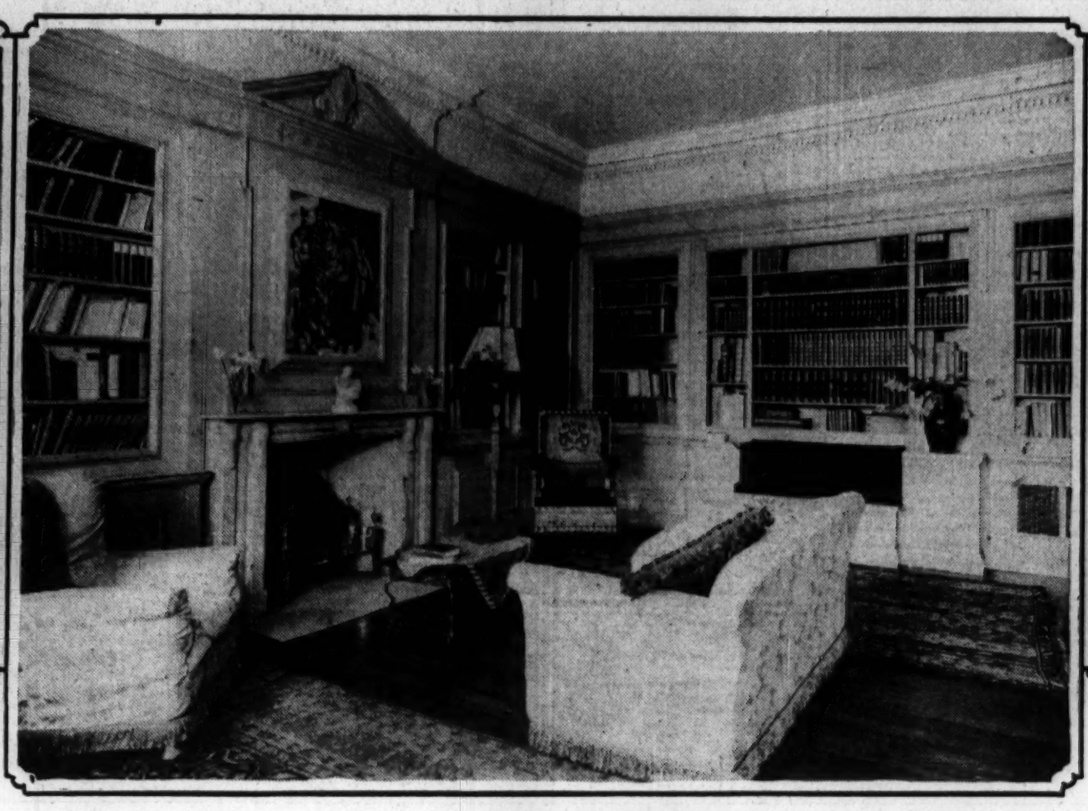
Police Chiefs Name Leaders to Organize Anti-Crime Fight

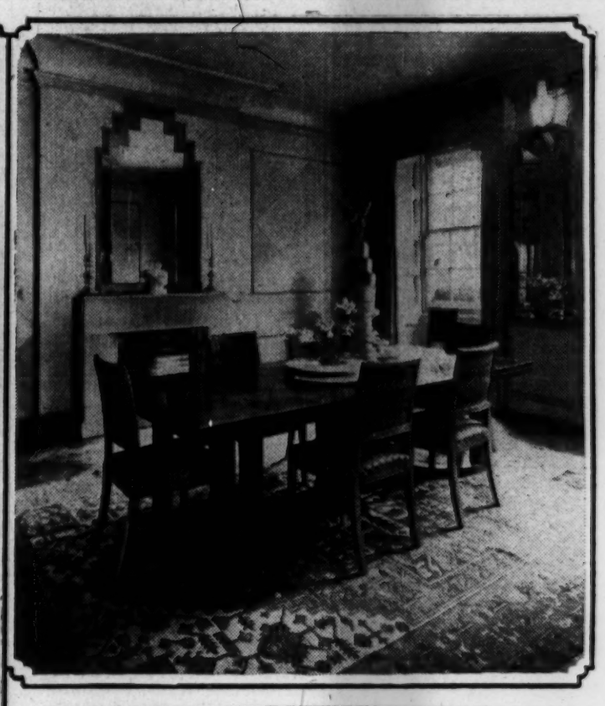
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 30 (AP)—Fourteen leaders of public safety forces throughout the nation were named to an emergency committee of police chiefs today to combat crime.

With ending kidnaping and racketeering as its goal, the emergency committee on crime was organized to confer with Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings in directing a nation-wide campaign.

Those named were Joseph A. Gerk, chief of police of St. Lou

Interior Decoration and Antiques





All Photos by G. Bernard Hughes, London—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

That houses of the early 1800's may be acceptably enlivened by judicious introduction of contemporary standards of decoration, has been demonstrated by this home in Regent's Park, London.

The entrance to the dining room is shown at the left, and its interior at the right, the walls paneled in birch. The dining table has alternate squares of rosewood and walnut.

The general aspect of the library is definitely Georgian, with its overmantel and bookcases of bleached oak, its carved marble mantel and its Oriental rug. The modern note is a strong one—the overmantel painting in a decisively modern manner, which seems to dominate the room.

Modernism in a Regency House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

ONE of the most interesting developments of the modern movement in decorative art is the discovery of how well the fine old houses of the Georgian and Regency periods lend themselves to its purposes. Perhaps this has been demonstrated more often than anywhere else in London. There house after house today testifies to the effectiveness of high ceilings and arched doorways as a setting for modern arrangement. Add to this good taste and a freedom of interpretation which permits the use of furnishings of earlier periods wherever they make for comfort, and one has the elements necessary to remove modernism from the realm of theory to a permanent place in English homes.

These have been employed with great success in the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Sieff, in Sussex Place, Regent's Park. It is an entirely practical interior, to which interest and individuality have been given by the use of modern ideas of color and design, and a more or less strict adherence to the modern rules of straight low lines and little ornament. Miss Luba Hambourg, working in conjunction with Mrs. Sieff, is responsible for the transformation of this regency interior to one of Neo-Georgian comfort and beauty.

The entrance hall is in vermilion, walls and ceiling being painted in a single tone of the brilliant color. This shows off to advantage a gilt and gesso cassoni with a Florentine marriage procession worked upon it. The floor is tesselated.

A wrought iron gate, glazed with opaque glass and enlivened with glistening stainless steel motifs, opens into the house proper, where a circular staircase of grand proportions, illuminated by a scintillating glass tree set in an alcove, gives access to the library on the first floor.

This spacious room is paneled with bleached oak, and the modern in color has been ingeniously combined with the Regency architecture. Particularly is this noticeable in the overmantel painting by William Roberts. In it strong colors and sharp contrasts have been handled with such effect that the picture, set in paneling of the period, seems to dominate and animate the room, offsetting the usual quiet atmosphere that goes with an abundance of books. The old carved marble mantelpiece, painted to harmonize with the paneling, is the setting for a coal fire in an open grate that was designed during the days of the Adam brothers. The bookcase cornice conceals tubular fixtures that light the ceiling, thus diffusing illumination throughout the interior.

The dining room downstairs has an engaging air of informality. Birch paneled, with the grain of the wood cut to form pleasing designs, the color of the walls is the result of a careful search for the exact neutral tone which will best complement the furnishings of the room.

Between two deep-set windows curtained with buff rose is a mirrored recess surmounted by an alabaster vase which can be illuminated from within. The dining table top consists of richly colored alternate squares of richly grained rosewood and walnut, and is in harmony with the dull sheen of the birch-paneled walls.

Upon the elaborate wrought-iron serving table, with its rouge marble top, stands a candelabra, also wrought. It is surprising how these old designs of centuries ago harmonize with the mirrored overmantel and the electric sunray fireplace with its glistening chromium-plated surround. G. B. H.

Touring for the Arts' Sake

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

Plymouth, England

THIS nearly a week on the water has been one of such quiet seas as one might expect on a sail from New York to a near by resort or down Boston's Harbor to Nantasket Beach. The boat's steadiness, remarked on by the more experienced passengers, may have misled some of us in our thinking the sea less rough than it was. Surely, one's impression of stability seems justified when the horizon line and the ship's rail, seen from a deck chair, could hold their relative positions so closely for minutes at a time.

Travel is light on this trip, only a fifth as many aboard as this craft took to New York a few days ago. Our tourist class has three times as many as either of the others, and holds an interesting group. Professional and business men are most numerous, with Dutch leading as a nationality. A few students are on their way to English or Continental universities.

The linguistic versatility that prevails makes some of us realize our provincialism in this respect. Many of the passengers are at ease with three languages and some with four or five, both groups possibly adding one or two more with reservations. It is a pleasant evidence of cosmopolitan contacts and sympathies that an American stay-at-home finds it difficult to acquire. Of course some of these versatile linguists come from homelands so close to those of several other countries that acquaintance with their speech comes in the natural course of things.

There were two nonpaying passengers aboard, both much in the thought of some who were duly ticketed. One was a member of the numerous Warbler family and first appeared the second day out. Flitting about the decks, it seemed as content as those of its kind do on land, and may have found its food far more easily than they. What became of its after two more days, none could say, for it disappeared as it came, with no one's knowledge.

The second of these was a young man who was first heard of as merely a stowaway, who had been confined in comfortable quarters aft and above the third class portion of the ship. There, it seems, some were able to speak with him and learned that he was from Canada. Still later, as all who were to land at Plymouth boarded the tender off that port, he was among them. He was a lad of 22 who had gone to the provinces some years ago with his parents, both of whom had lately passed on. His clean and manly appearance won the immediate sympathy of those who learned this, and he reached English soil again with a few dollars in his pockets, wearing a donated raincoat, and in the active and kindly company of some cultured English passengers.

"The infinite mystery of the sea" must be impressed on any voyager who is at all sensitive to the earth's endless phases of beauty and of awe. Perhaps the feeling of its freedom and its expanse, with its ever-changing colors and aspects, shifting so quickly from gayety to gloom, make up its chief appeal. Usually, it seems, one is not aware of any single charm, still less of many, but finds deep content in merely feeling its beneficence. Its friendliness and its exhilarating freedom may be the most lasting thoughts of its recent close companionship.

Gilded Rolling-Pins

By MILDRED CHAMBERLAIN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE seems to be a growing tendency to review the past in terms of its social side. It is a method which has always appealed to me in visualizing the settings of the furnishings that we speak of as period styles. As this approach to the matter is followed up, it is seen that clothing and its contemporary, interior decoration, are somewhat similar, period by period.

In the times of Marie Antoinette, when women wore enormous headdresses composed of plumes, full-rigged ships and parrakeets, we find the window curtains trimmed with ribbons and with clusters of plumes. With the French revolution came restraint, straight-lined furniture, ornaments of classic simplicity and straight-lined costumes weighing sometimes as little as eight ounces.

Toward the eighteen forties this languishing silhouette took unto itself flounces, which grew in number so rapidly that starched petticoats alone failed to support them, so these were reinforced by wire hoop skirts. Three women might be all a room of normal size would hold; mere man was literally backed against the wall.

It is noticeable that all this stuffiness in woman's dress was contemporaneous with stuffiness in interior decoration. Draped shawls had their counterpart in heavy window draperies. The "waterfalls" of hair, the deep poke bonnets gushing lace, and ribbons, the dinky lace-covered parasols, the bodices laden with jet—all of these belonged to women who took pride in the contents of their whatnots, in the antimacassars on their chair backs and in the cabbage roses on their carpets.

Decorations of the 1880's and '90's

Nor did the whatnot, the antimacassar, the sea shells and the dried grasses comprise all the cherished art objects of other days. Before me lies a list compiled for me by a charming lady. It contains some of those decorative accessories which, in addition to the modes in dress, contributed so much to make the Victorian age the so-called "age of stuffiness."

She recalls draperies on mantel shelves; and ball-fringe on almost everything; rope and bead portieres; hair, bead and shell flowers; chopping-bowls with scenes painted in their center, the whole imbedded in red velvet. There were table-covers composed of a mosaic of yellow silk ribbons, and "crazy" quilts made from passé neckties. Pyrography, gilded cat-tails, shells glued on boxes, gilded rolling-pins whose sides were equipped to take button hooks and neckties, are other decorations" of those decades.

Today the modernist has reduced furniture to almost Franciscan simplicity; woman's dress tends to similar lack of elaboration. Although we are in an age when it is supposed that nonessentials are banished from our rooms, many of us still cling to superfluous doo-dads. We differ from the Victorians only in the number and the kind we have. So, china dogs, cats and pelicans, glass and tin flowers, bizarre dolls, wax fruit, supplant the "snows of yesteryear."

The 1930's Also Show Poor Taste

The crazy quilt of neckties has its counterpart in the "afghan" of colors that are too spotty and too unrelated in tone. We commonly think that the Victorians "painted the lily" when they gilded the cattail, but we cannot point with pride to what we have done to nature's field grasses in our time. Before me lies a booklet which offers an enticing line of lamps and necktie holders, made from coconut shells, crocodiles and star-fish—the gilded rolling-pin brought up to date.

It would be a wise man indeed who could prophesy what turn woman's dress will take in the next decade. With costumes and skirt lengths now suited to the business in hand, may we not hope that the decorative accessories in these women's homes will follow the same trend, lose their air of forced fabrication and gain a sense of that ideal William Morris held—of the "beautiful and useful" in one.

Merely holding up to ridicule those things dear to a bygone generation and to us is a footless thing unless we have a set of standards by which to judge them. It so happens that students of aesthetics do have certain rules for appraising artistic worth in the field of decorative design.

Perhaps they will help us pass upon the merits of decorative accessories.

1. Conventionalized, or adapted decoration, is safer than realistic.
2. It should fit the purpose or function of an object.
3. It should be adapted to the material of which it is composed.
4. Avoid too much or too little decoration.
5. Avoid that which has an unpleasant or a ludicrous suggestion.

In a following article we will consider some of the things that we have about us in our homes and see how they conform to these requirements.

Ready-Made on the Counters

THE standardization of special types of chairs and couches has made it possible to produce ready-made slip covers. There they lie, in cellophane envelopes, on the counters of the upholstery departments of certain stores. Usually they are of certain cheaper materials and made without additional furbelows; but they are neat and gay. One would imagine that if the fit were not perfect, it would be far easier to make a few alterations than to start at the beginning with tape-measure, scissors and yardage. They can, too, be elaborated at home if so desired, for the variety of braids, galloons, fringes, pleatings and ruffles which may be bought ready-made, is legion. As contrasts in color and material are the vogue, these can be used with no appearance of being after-thoughts.

Another practical idea, new, at least to this writer, is a mattress cover for a couch undesirably upholstered. It is made with a long flap to tuck under the front, and two short flaps to tuck under the ends. With these securely fastened, perhaps basted down, there would be little danger of slipping or rumpling.

When one needs more chairs than one possesses or wishes to purchase, it is worth while to consider those gay leather-covered "poufs," or hassocks, which lend an Oriental aspect to the furnishings floor of some shops. In large sizes, particularly, they make comfortable seats and one, or even two, in a fair-sized room give quite an attractive variety to the stereotype design of conventional seats and tables.

Aquariums in the Home

We have seen aquariums in various parts of the home. Sometimes the tiny tropical fish are housed in big glass tanks in the dining room. Recently a more pretentious type was seen installed in the wall, where the fish were visible to friends both in the living room and game room, for the aquarium had really become a watery section of the wall between these two rooms.

But this summer an aquarium was found which had moved into the bathroom. There, above a turquoise blue bathtub and inserted in the wall to form the lower part of a huge circular mirror the aquarium held its seven finny treasures, swimming about among the feathery anacharis and other water grass in grand style.

This type of interior decoration is, of course, quite a luxury. Being heavy, the aquarium needs plenty of support when inserted in the wall. Besides, this particular one had a heating unit which was thermostatically operated to keep the temperature between 70 and 76 degrees. The mirror, too, was recessed in the wall rising above the back of the water tank and trimmed in chromium plated bands.

A Clock Found in the Ash Can

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Louisville, Ky.

THE family downstairs had moved from our duplex apartment to a home of their own. The last van load had gone and the keys had been left in our hands. Naturally I was curious to inspect the place and to learn what if anything should be done to it in preparation for the next tenant. Making the rounds I found several barrels of rubbish in the basement, from one of these a queer-looking object stuck out. Examination showed it to be a mahogany clock case different in design from any that I had seen. Inside the lower door a piece of paper had been very carefully pasted onto the wood. It read as follows:

E. Ingraham & Co.
Bristol, Conn.
Manufacturers of
Eight Day Time And Strike Clocks
Elias Ingraham's Patent.

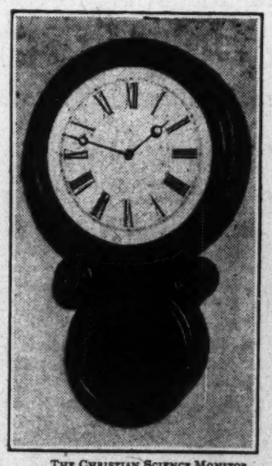
Directions for regulating the clock.

If it runs too slow, raise the Ball; if too fast, lower it. This may be done by means of the screw at the bottom of the pendulum.

Directions for setting the clock running.

Hang the clock in a perpendicular position: hang on the pendulum ball, and turn the clock to the right or left, till it is in beat, then fasten firmly to the wall.

Our tenants had thrown it away, evidently considering it not worth taking into their new home. For a time we were puzzled as to how the clock might have come into their possession, as they had never shared our enthusiasm for antiques. Then it was remembered that the wife had been brought up in New England and had recently been back to the old homestead for a visit. Perhaps some relative had made her a present of it then only to have it discarded. We were truly glad that it had been rescued from the hands of the ashman.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This wall clock bearing the label of E. Ingraham, Connecticut, stands about 18 inches high and was rescued from an ash barrel in Louisville, Ky. It was probably made 1860-70

The very next day a visit to the public library gave access to "The Old Clock Book" by Mrs. N. Hudson Moore, where the following item was found: "Elias Ingraham. Born in Marlborough, Mass., in 1805; died in Bristol in 1885, whose descendants still carry on the business which he founded. He was originally a cabinet-maker but was influenced by the general business of the town of Bristol, which was clockmaking. He originated the design for the 'Sharp Gothic' clock and it proved to be a great success, and is believed to have been the best seller of any distinctively American design for clocks. Unfortunately his design was not patented and other makers copied it and sold these copies extensively in this and other countries."

On the same page with the biographical sketch of Elias Ingraham was the picture of a clock which was exactly like the one I had found in the ash can! Directly under the picture were these words:

"This clock is an unusual pattern of wall clock and is an excellent timekeeper. Inside the lower door is a round paper which reads as follows: 'E. Ingraham & Co., Bristol, Conn., Manufacturers of: Eight Day Time And Strike Clocks" etc . . .

Thus was established beyond the shadow of a doubt, the lineage of my "find," which promptly found a place of honor in our hall. M. M.

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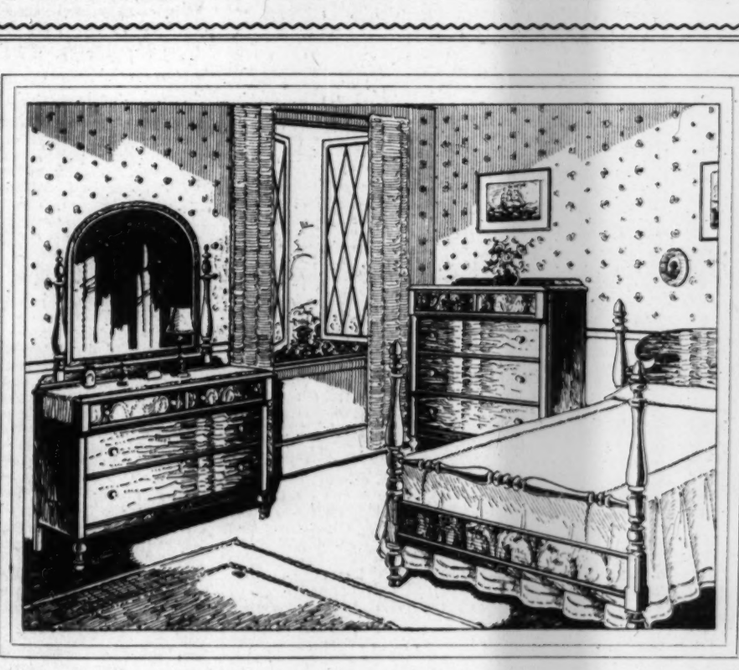

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Progress in Education

Minus Traditional Subjects

All the Learning Is the Result of Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Placentia, Calif.

DARING to be different, always a courageous venture in education, Dr. J. L. Meriam of the University of California at Los Angeles has for three years been conducting an experiment which almost completely abandons the accepted principles of instruction.

The experiment is being carried out in a four-room school set aside for the exclusive use of Mexican children in the school system of Placentia, 30 miles from Los Angeles. Grades now taught include the first five without kindergarten. Four teachers are used in the experiment.

Using Dr. Meriam's theories, these four teachers have been able in five months to accomplish beginner's reading work usually done [illegible] second grat[illegible] five months have progressed as far in five months as the average pupil is expected to advance in 11.

These results have been achieved without the usual word drills, intensive memory work or monotonous repetitions.

In view of the fact that these pupils often come into the first grade wholly unable to speak or understand English, the magnitude of the accomplishment is apparent. In addition to his lingual handicap the average Mexican pupil comes into the schoolroom with a reputation for native slowness in assimilating information.

Virtually the entire system is outlined in four brief instructions given to the teachers at the beginning of the term. In these instructions Dr. Meriam says: "Our regularly scheduled work consists of:

"1. The enjoyment of the story, song and pictures, including dramatization.

"2. Making things, both useful and ornamental.

"3. Playing wholesome games and participating in various recreative activities; indoors and out-of-doors group and individual physical movement, including folk-dancing and quiet table games.

"4. Observation, that is, becoming acquainted with the environment, including nature and industry near and distant.

"To carry out these four activities, the pupils must read, write, cipher; they must acquire information, geographical, historical (very little), scientific; some drawing or sketching, some construction in wood, or paper or metal, etc., may be needed. I wish none of the traditional subjects, as such, taught. I wish no drills or exercises to develop skill in those conventional school subjects. Stress number work when needed, but do not study arithmetic."

The pupil thus undergoes none of the usual curricular routine when he first enters school. The atmosphere in which he finds himself is one of directed play in which he takes part as rapidly as his own progress will permit. Even from the start success of the system seems to depend upon lack of conscious effort at learning. All instruction is by "activities." While the pupil participates in dramatization he learns his new language and acquires a vocabulary. Books, he is told, are useful because they contain stories, and Mexican children are particularly fond of action stories. No effort is made to teach the child to read, but books are kept available. If the child asks to have a word pronounced its wishes are granted. The teachers declare they do not know when the pupil begins to read; all at once it just happens.

Peculiar to these people is the trait of reading aloud. While Dr. Meriam's system is in no wise predicated upon this trait, it does make use of the custom in the experiment, and it is interesting to visit the first and second grade room and find each child reading aloud from a different book at the same time. When the child passes into the next grade that tendency is curbed.

Acquaintance with number work comes from its need in keeping scores in games. The school is almost completely "gamified," to coin a word. The game of ten pins provides a lesson in arithmetic, it sets up a lesson in language, another in writing, another in neatness and still another in human relations. During these games the children are encouraged to talk and laugh without being boisterous or unruly. No game is played long enough to fatigue the child, and no game is played that does not contribute to the educational progress of the child.

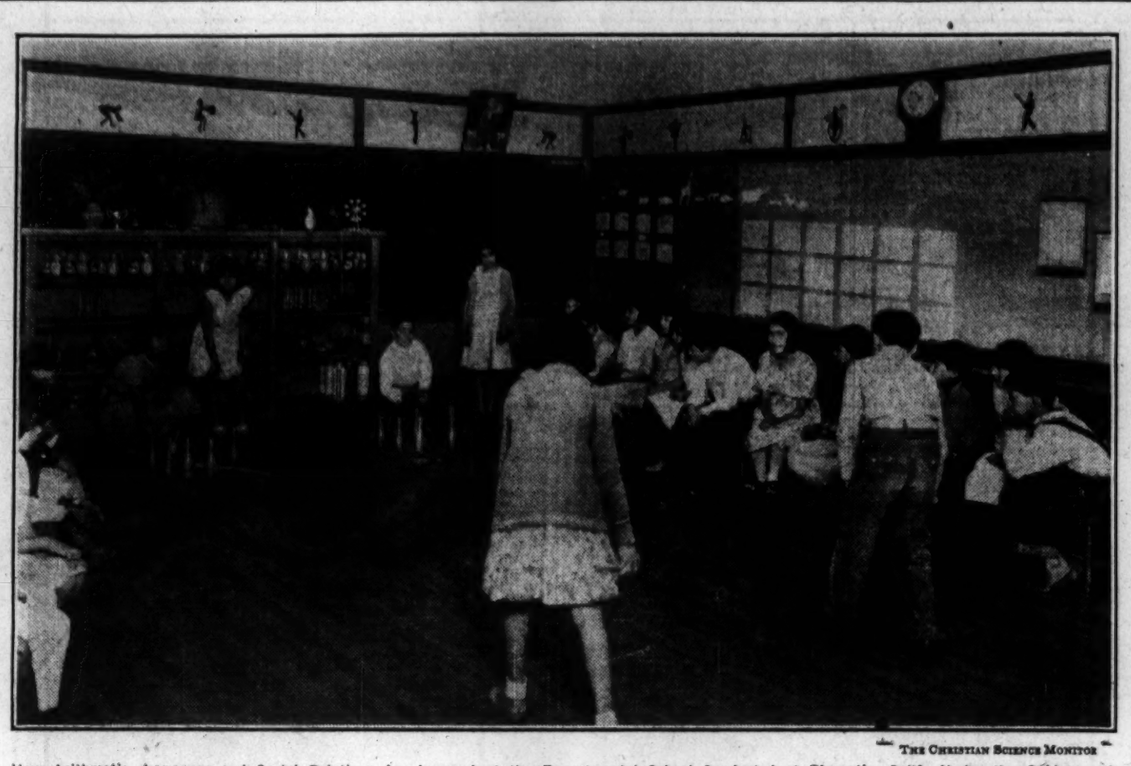
Girls of the fourth and fifth grades are given sewing lessons, each pupil being encouraged to make what she desires. A few boys join with the girls in weaving work, devising baskets and making rugs. It perhaps is incidental to the system that these girls sustain the reputation of their people for artistic handiwork. The pupils maintain a store from which they sell their finished articles. Money so obtained goes into a revolving fund, from which supplies are purchased. Practical fourth and fifth grade problems in arithmetic must be solved to conduct the store.

Most of the boys in the fourth and fifth grades are taught in another room to make things of wood, metal and string. There is a naturalness about the attitude of the boys and girls in this creative work that marks the school apart from the usual. There is virtually none of the playful but disconcerting, shoving and jostling so common to the average group of this age. This is explained by the teachers by the fact that the system keeps the pupils busy every instant.

Each child comes to understand that nothing but his best will be accepted. Lack of neatness is a cardinal fault, and to give added impetus to this point the children perform much of the janitor work in the rooms and on the grounds. This is done as a part of the play.

Thus it is seen that the success of the system relies upon the ability of the teacher to turn each bit of information into an "experience" for the pupil. Every number, every word, every thought is lived by the child and used by him.

Dr. Meriam began the experiment with the first three grades, having expanded into the fourth and fifth. The school district proposes to extend the system until in the experimental school it encompasses the entire elementary grades.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

How Arithmetic, Language and Social Relations Are Learned at the Experimental School Conducted at Placentia, Calif., Under the Guidance of Dr. J. L. Merriam of the University of California.

The Parent

Teaching French to the Baby

Waco, Texas

Dear Friends:

I always expect the Parent Column to be filled with interesting and helpful thoughts, and I am never disappointed. I am grateful for this column, which helps me know that other people are seeking the right solution to seemingly difficult problems, and the letters so often teach that utmost patience is the requirement for solution of these problems.

Teaching French to a youngster now 2 years old is a most favorable outlet for assimilating the teachableness, freshness and the willing service of a little child. Because I feel that the unfoldment that has come to me during this experience is nothing short of inspirational, I want to share my experience with others.

The article entitled "Founders Tell Progress of a Young College," on the Progress in Education page of July 15 issue of The Christian Science Monitor, contained valuable information for me. In the article, the director of the college, in explaining her method of teaching French, made statements that greatly impressed me—that the need for "exchange of views, a broadening of sympathy, and understanding," and the need for qualities of friendliness, courtesy, etc., must be strongly felt before a foreign language is really found interesting, practical, necessary and useful. She states that "language is a medium for ideas. It is the growth of ideas that is important. The use of a language will increase when it is needed to express ideas." I now see more clearly that the same principle is being applied in the case of which I am about to tell you.

The baby started French last December with no aversion t the subject whatsoever, so you may say she has had a nine-months course in French already and maintains a strong aptitude for that which to her sense is only practical, necessary and useful. Although I very seldom speak to her in English she hears less of French than English for her grandparents are English-speaking people. My limitless opportunity to practice on as few or as many French words, phrases and sentences as I please has helped to teach me that the baby never learns by repetition so much as by her alertness to make the language (or sign sounds) secondary to her understanding of my usual method of explaining or questioning.

Take this illustration: (My mother and I put into practice an idea found on the Progress in Education page of a previous issue of the Monitor.) My mother asked her what happy little girls say. An answer to this question was told the baby. I immediately asked the same thing in French and the baby gave back the same answer—tra, la, la, la, la, not doubting in the least that her answer was correct. The word "happy" was not a word that she was accustomed to hearing. She now attempts in a fashion to speak both languages.

I feel that back of her ability to diagnose the meanings of the two languages or sign sounds is her willingness to understand and her confidence that she does understand them. It is a distinct lesson to me that the right kind of effort is never wasted and that the good abounding and made manifest is contagious.

I am endeavoring to help meet the need of others whom I am teaching and find that the work is helpful to the teacher and the student.

I want to express my appreciation for the healing message I find in the Monitor. Through it I am being taught what true international thinking is. (Mrs.) M. H.

* * *

A Cookery Class at Home

Addiscombe, Surrey, Eng.

Dear Parents:

I always enjoy the letters in the Parent Column, and I am sending this letter hoping that it may help some mother, who, like myself finds it difficult sometimes to help the children to occupy their holidays. I have two little girls 9 years and 11 years of age, and as it was cooking afternoon I suggested that they might like to do some cooking too. This suggestion was met with enthusiasm. I then said we would play at being a cookery class, and I would be the teacher. It was to be a lesson in making a fruit pie and tart. First of all I made mine while they watched me, then it was their turn to make a small pie for themselves. When they had finished I questioned them as to what we had been doing and then they took pencils and books and wrote down the ingredients used and the method of using them.

This proved a very satisfactory afternoon being both enjoyable and instructive. (Mrs.) L. K. K.

* * *

Good Qualities

Pasadena, Calif.

Dear Parents:

As I have always enjoyed the Parent Column I should like to share an idea which recently came into my experience.

In thinking about something of constructive interest for a small group of girls the idea of building a perfect lady came. The girls were told of it and asked to bring in as many qualities as they could think of which would aid in the building. The big dictionary was studied earnestly as well as other books which would yield enlargement to the building. It has proven of great interest and much has come of it in the way of expressing these qualities in each little experience.

Needless to say the number of qualities has been endless and all of us have gained a much clearer view of perfect man.

(Mrs.) A. L.

'Geography Letters'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

Pupils in the rural schools of Shawnee County, Kansas, are acquiring a knowledge of geography through the help of foreign correspondence. Mr. Frank Long, president of the Shawnee County Teachers' Association, wrote to the directors of education in several cities in other parts of the world, asking them to submit the names of students who would be willing to correspond with American boys and girls.

The response was prompt and enthusiastic, with the result that the boys and girls of 10 rural schools in Kansas are exchanging letters with boys and girls in Vienna, Venice, Berne, Marseilles, Warsaw, Sydney, Cape Town, Juneau in Alaska, and three or four towns in Saskatchewan Province, Canada. Most of the letters are in English, since most of the young people in European countries study English as well as their native languages. Some of the foreign students wish to exchange photographs and have already sent pictures of themselves. A striking feature of many of the letters is the beautiful penmanship.

"I like this idea," says Mr. Long, "for several reasons. First, our own boys and girls, imbued with the desire to tell their little foreign friends what a wonderful country we have, will go out of their way to acquire facts to put in their letters. Thus they learn more about their own country than they would otherwise.

"Second, there is a smacking of romance in getting letters from foreign countries, and the result is that their contents, inspired by the same pride as ours, are more eagerly read and remembered than schoolbooks would ever be.

"In the third place, if this system were to be adopted on a large scale, I believe it would be a powerful stroke in favor of international peace by reason of bringing about a stronger friendship and better mutual understanding among the young people of the nations. The fundamental problems and desires, the joys and ambitions of the average boy and girl in Italy, Austria, South Africa or Canada are little different from those of the average boy and girl right here in Shawnee County, Kansas."

Why the Apostrophe S?

Our Living Language Series—33

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

REVIEW carefully that part of Lesson 27 dealing with the use of *ing* and *ed* words as modifiers (adjectives). "This will delight you." *Delight* is a verb, telling what this will do. "The child will be delighted." *Delighted*, an adjective, describes child. "The infant will soon walk." *Walk* is a verb, telling what the infant will do. "The walking child can travel only slowly." *Walking* describes child. It is not a verb, but an *adjectiv*.. "The child is walking." *Walking*, with *is*, tells what the child does. Therefore, *walking* is part of the verb.

Now, if we say, "*Walking* is good fun," we have used the word *walking* in a different sense. Does *walking* describe anything? No. It isn't a *walking* kind of fun, is it? No. It isn't a *walking* kind of good, is it? No. Therefore, we must see that *walking*, as used here, is used in a new way. It is not a *verb*, because it does not state or tell; while it gives us a picture of action, still it does not tell what anything does. It is not an *adjective*, because it does not describe anything.

Having established that *walking* is neither adjective nor verb, let us now put it out of mind, for the moment. Consider this sentence: "The boy is a good boy." What is *boy*, as first used in this sentence? It is a *noun*—the name of something.

Now, go back to the sentence, "*Walking* is good fun." Do you see that *walking* is in the same position in the sentence as the noun *boy*, and used in the same way? (In grammar we say *walking* is in the same *construction* as *boy*. That is, in constructing (building) the sentence, we used *walking* in the same way as we later used the noun *boy*.

Go over this first part of the lesson again; be sure that it is very clear before you go on, for the application of this simple fact will correct a very common error in the use of *ing-forms*.

We are going to leave the work on *ing-forms*, to bring to mind another point that we shall need in the summing up of this lesson.

Expressing Ownership

We all recognize the idea of possession, of ownership.

Old-time writers spoke of *John, his book; the butcher, his boy; Fred, his wife; a tree, its beauty*. After the invention and rapidly increasing use of the printing press, some writers began to leave out the *hi* of *his* in these constructions, just as most speakers slurred over the first part of the word *his* in ordinary speech. Where the *hi* of *his* was left out of writing, however, there must be, to avoid confusion, some indication of what the original form was (since the plural forms *butchers, trees*, etc., had already been adopted). The form *can't*, with the apostrophe, to indicate the omission of "no" from *not*, and other forms, such as *wouldn't, isn't, doesn't*, had been in use before this. So writers began to use the apostrophe for these contracted or shortened possessive forms. Instead of *John, his book*, the form was now written *John's book; butcher, his boy*, became *butcher's boy; Fred, his wife*, became *Fred's wife; a tree, its beauty*, became *a tree's beauty*.

This was much simpler and easily understood. So the method is still used.

This method was simple enough when the writer referred to *one butcher, one tree, one boy*, as having possession.

But, in speaking of a *number of boys*, owning a *number of fishing poles*, some distinction must be made to show that *boys* is a plural form. Very well, the apostrophe had come to be accepted as the sign of the possessive; therefore, it became an established rule to add the apostrophe *at the end of the complete* plural word. Sometimes an *s* was added to the plural. If you wrote *the man's book*, your reader would understand. But *the men books* would sound a little silly; so, *men's books* was the form adopted. The old form was *Mary, her dress; the girl, her friends; a woman, her industry*; but these forms were soon discarded for the simpler, already accepted *apostrophe-s* possessive form: *Mary's dress, a woman's industry, the girl's friends*. And in the plural, the same form was used as for masculine plurals: *the girls' books; women's industries*.

Try These

Distinguish between the singular possessives and the plural possessives in these sentences:

The boys' books were safe at school.
John's parents' home is near the new boulevard.
Many women's clothing shops have long mirrors.
The child's sweater is in the basement.
There is no use for the man's tennis racquet.
I did not mind the children's chatter.
This is a man's work.
Men's wear is sold at that men's and boys' shop.
You must not credit all of John's ideas.

With the singular possessives, *his* was originally used; this will be your test as to the correctness of your placing of the apostrophe.

NEXT WEEK—Pronouns and Their Work

Blackboard Work In Music Lessons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The wise music teacher does not expect the tiny musician to sit quietly at the piano for too long a period. She divides the lesson between keyboard and blackboard to hold the child's interest and keep him from becoming restless. The blackboard is placed near the piano to avoid any waste of time in going from one type of study to another.

When teaching in the homes of children where no blackboard was available, the most satisfactory substitute was made of one yard of unbleached muslin, hemstitched on the raw edges. A grand staff was drawn on the muslin with black crayola and ironed in and the muslin fastened by thumbtacks to a light piece of molding. It was used both on the wall and on the floor by the children. The children cut the notes, rests, sharps and flats from black and white cardboard. In another home a fresh piece of brown wrapping paper was fastened to the wall for each lesson and took the chalk very well. Another substitute was found by using colored paper squares and the children enjoyed choosing the colors upon which to write with chalk their rhythm patterns and chords. Much interest and clearness can be added to the piano lesson by even the humblest substitute for a blackboard.

New Charter for Education

Public School Goals for Each State Set Forth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Olympia, Wash.

A NEW charter for public education, in keeping with American social and economic standards, was adopted at a national conference of prominent educators held recently in Washington, D. C. This charter sets forth certain fundamental purposes to guide every state's educational program. The conference was held under the chairmanship of George F. Zook, United States Commissioner of Education.

Dr. N. D. Showalter, Washington state superintendent of public education, describes the charter as a new constitution to bring greater stability and economy in school financing and wider educational opportunities for the American people. He helped draft the document. As with the Federal Government's codes for industry, this charter for education was born of a need to overcome the trials and tribulations of the depression.

"It represents progress and the first modernization of the original charter adopted many years ago, when the nation first embarked on its policy of education at public expense," Dr. Showalter explains.

Under the old standards, he points out, eight years of grade school was considered as ample educational opportunity, public schools depended almost entirely on local property taxes for revenue, free schooling for adults was virtually negligible, communities lacked trained educational leadership, educational opportunity was unequal and the burden of school costs was distributed unjustly.

The new charter calls for sufficient funds to provide each child and youth a complete educational opportunity from early childhood to the age at which "employment is possible and socially desirable."

"A democratic society," the charter sets forth, "is under obligation not only to provide adequate education for youth at public expense, but livelihood if necessary up to the age when society is prepared to offer employment." Other provisions of the new charter are:

1. Lifelong learning, or educational opportunities at public expense, for every adult whenever required in the public interest.
2. Equitable taxation for adequate support of all governmental activities, including schools, such a taxation system to be stable, varied and flexible, providing for a just sharing of the cost by all members of the community.
3. A uniform and continuous policy of honest, economical and productive spending of school money.
4. Equalization of educational opportunity by financial support from the state sufficient to permit maintenance of an acceptable minimum state program and to relieve the local property tax when this tax is carrying an unfair share of the cost.
5. In every state a long-time financial plan for public education, comprehensive in scope, cooperatively developed, continually subject to review and revision.
6. For every child deprived of education by emergency conditions beyond the control of his own community and state, immediate restoration of these rights through assistance from the Federal Government to the state concerned.
7. Sufficient federal support for the schools of the several states to protect the nation's interest in an educated citizenship, without federal control over state and local educational policies.

"If American is to recover prosperity and persist as a progressive democratic nation, these essentials must be provided," Dr. Showalter said.

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The Home Forum

The Early Boulevard

IS ANYONE ever awake early enough to catch the Boulevard asleep? Does it ever sleep, for that matter? Even at this incredibly early hour, it is full of activity. An activity all its own, belonging to no other period. Peculiar to this particular hour, so lately emerged from night and still clinging to the shadows, giving a quality of unreality never felt at any other time.

The little shop opposite is being shaken up and put into trim for the day's work. A man moves in and out briskly, tidying the stall outside, putting out the oranges and tangerines and shaping them up into neat conelike piles. He is in his shirt sleeves, but is far too busy to notice the chilly atmosphere. By the curb, along the edge, are some milk cans. They are the color of the morning and accentuate the gray coldness. At any other time they would look incongruous enough to have grown up out of the pavement.

People are beginning to visit the little shop. Women with shawls over their heads, wearing bedroom slippers; two young girls, scarcely dressed, who have obviously run out without waiting for coats; a woman in a gay kimono, carrying a milk jug like the rest; a man in a blue smock and a white apron; an old man bent and hobbling, a thin overcoat buttoned up to the throat, carrying a milk can—is there no one to do this early errand for him? They all disappear into the little shop and come out again. It is becoming quite a center of activity. A white delivery van draws up, the attendant takes out and leaves a large tray of fresh eggs.

Some of the sleeping windows above are beginning to open. Mats are shaken out and left over the balconies to air. Tousled heads are seen for a moment, then disappear. The woman from the *boulangerie* opposite comes out and bangs a patty pan on the pavement, then proceeds to polish it.

* * *

Suddenly I see our little garçon crossing the road, his striped red waistcoat flapping open, his long apron blowing in the wind. He strikes a warm note of color. What is he doing so early abroad? (I had hesitated to ring, thinking that he might still be in the land of dreams) I watch him go into the *boulangerie*. His head bobs now and then above the curtain. Presently he comes out with an armful of long rolls, as he might gather and carry a bundle of sticks for firing. One of them will probably appear on my breakfast tray later.

Now the comparative quiet of the street is broken. With a great rattle and noise, a lorry of hay comes along. It is mountainous. The little garçon is completely dwarfed. Even these tall houses of the Boulevard look small for the moment. Where and how has this mountain sprung so lately from the night?

The trams are running, I notice, and are startlingly noisy. The traffic, too, is becoming thicker, of the heavier type. One dray is particularly attractive, drawn by two horses. They are magnificent creatures, the very epitome of strength, white in color and a perfect pair. Their harness is covered with little bells. The clip-clop of their feet is almost drowned by the jingle of sound. All day long they move to the accompaniment of their own music.

Everyone walks briskly with a definite purpose ahead. There is no lingering or sauntering. Dogs are conspicuously absent. Who has time for dogs at this hour?

The little newspaper shop is doing a big trade. Men come out, trying to read as they walk.

The mystery of the milk cans is explained. A huge dray carrying rows of other milk cans stops and, gathering these also to itself, speeds on its way. The pavement looks quite deserted without them.

Now a postman appears. It is getting late for the early Boulevard.

People are less sketchily dressed. The pavements are flooded with school children carrying satchels. Also young men, books tucked under arm, evidently students, all hurrying, almost running.

The atmosphere is changing. There is a throb of greater expectancy. A slight warmth has crept into the air and with it a more leisured tempo. The spectral is giving place to the normal. The world, our world as we know it, is asserting itself—and still it is only eight o'clock.

B. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months$2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign		United States	
14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
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Miss Brontë Confesses

Whether it is right or advisable to create beings like Heathcliff, I do not know: I scarcely think it is. But this I know: the writer who possesses the creative gift owns something of which he is not always master—something that, at times, strangely wills and works for itself. He may lay down rules and devise principles, and to rules and principles it will perhaps for years lie in subjection; and then naply, without any warning of revolt, there comes a time when it will no longer consent to "harrow the valleys or be bound with a band in the furrow"—when it "laughs at the multitude of the city, and regards not the crying of the driver"—when, refusing absolutely to make ropes out of sea-sand any longer, it sets to work on statue-hewing, and you have a Pluto or a Jove, a Tisiphone or a Psyche. . . .

"Wuthering Heights" was hewn in a wild workshop, with simple tools, out of homely materials. The statuary found a granite block on a solitary moor; gazing thereon, he saw how from the crag might be elicited a head, savage, swart, sinister; a form moulded with at least one element of grandeur — power. He wrought with a rude chisel, and from no model but the vision of his meditations. With time and labour the crag took human shape; and there it stands colossal, dark and frowning, half statue, half rock: in the former sense, terrible and goblin-like; in the latter, almost beautiful, for its colouring is of mellow grey, and moorland moss clothes it; and heath, with its blooming bells and balmy fragrance, grows faithfully close to the giant's foot. — CHARLOTTE BRONTE, in the Preface to "Wuthering Heights."

Sultan and Stoker

One night Shah Mahmúd who had
been of late
Somewhat distemper'd with Affairs
of State
Stroll'd through the Streets disguised, as wont to do—
And, coming to the Baths, there on
the Flue
Saw the poor Fellow who the Furnace fed
Sitting beside his Water-jug and
Bread. . . .
So having rested, warm'd and satisfied
Himself without a Word on either
side,
At last the wayward Sultan rose
to go,
And then at last his Host broke
silence—"So?—
Art satisfied? Well, Brother, any
Day
Or Night, remember, when you come
this Way
And want a bit of Provender—why,
you
Are welcome, and if not—why, welcome too."—
The Sultan was so tickled with the
whim
Of this quaint Entertainment and of
him
Who offer'd it, that many a Night
again
Stoker and Shah forgather'd in that
Vein—
Till, the poor Fellow having stood
the Test
Of true Good-fellowship, Mahmúd
confess'd
One Night the Sultan that had been
his Guest:
And in requital of the scanty Dole
The Poor Man offer'd with so large
a soul,
Bid him ask any Largess that he
would—
A Throne if he *would* have it, so he
should.
The Poor Man kiss'd the Dust, and
"All," said he,
"I ask is what and where I am to be;
If but the Shah from time to time
will come
As now and see me in the lowly
Home
His presence makes a palace, and
my own
Poor Flue more royal than another's
Throne."

—From "The Bird-parliament" in "Salámán and Absál, An Allegory." Translated from the Persian of Jámí: together with a "Bird's-eye View of Farid-Uddín Attar's Bird-parliament," by EDWARD FITZGERALD. Edited by NATHAN HASKELL DOLE. (Boston: L. C. Page, 1899.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—From a Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders

La Roche Percée, or the Pierced Rock, on the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of St. Lawrence

MOTORCARS have the uncompromising habit of running out of petrol at the most unexpected times, else we might never have caught a distant but weirdly beautiful view of La Roche Percée or the Pierced Rock, as the few English-speaking inhabitants call the isolated, gigantic mass of perpendicularly tilted rock with its tunnel and detached formation.

The baggage had been piled high on the sea side of the motor, and the lonely occupant of the rear seat could barely peer with effort over a now jumbled mass of luggage, lunch baskets, boxes of canned goods—which we did not use, and heaps of cloth which would presently—it was hoped—resume their former shape as topcoats. The driver had been picking his way carefully around groups of fisher folk and farmers on their way to vespers, showering them with dust and pebbles which in no way interfered with their endless stream of conversation. Groups of chickens, apparently on the same path, ran to and fro before the oncoming leviathan of dust and stones, causing the other occupant of the front seat to apply imaginary foot breaks forcibly.

And so, spurred on by the threatening skies and the lateness of the hour, we might never have had this glimpse of the great rock, had not the motor coughed gently and ceased to function. Then, too, we might have rolled to the very foot of the village petrol pump, but a veritable dowager of a cow with wavy dewlap jowls, feeding along the edge of the road, decided at the last moment to try the titbits on the other side. The old lady became confused and paused hesitatingly in the center of the highway and so did we.

A thousand French-Canadian pardons were asked by and granted to an elderly man who presently emerged from a near-by house to lead back to the pasture the errant quadruped, but the car was stopped and there was nothing to do but hike the distance from the car to the village.

* * *

The car had chosen a most enchanting spot in which to pause. We were on the shores of a crescent bay. On the farther horn of the semicircle, mountains climbed with steep sides from the margin of the bay, losing ragged peaks in low-flying banks of moisture which were emptying their contents at various points on the horizon. Beyond and to the left of these mountains, standing majestically alone in blue gray silhouette, its arch clearly outlined, rose the Pierced Rock from the floor of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. To the right of us stretched steeply rising hills, criss-crossed by rail fences and dotted with cows, some of which were being milked in the pasture. Before us the houses gradually collected themselves into a little village, of which the central point was a sharply spired church, the flanks ending in fish houses and a motley of rowboats drawn up, bows first, on the pebbly beach.

All this I took in at a glance, and set out for the petrol pump, whose bright green form I could barely make out in the very center of the village some half mile away. The pump proved to be the property of the general store, one of a chain that encircled the Gaspé Peninsula, buying dried codfish from the villagers and selling to them in return various necessities of food which could not be produced in the region and also antiquated articles of clothing—museum pieces of spring showings of long ago. The shaggy bewhiskered proprietor lounged in the doorway, surrounded by several store loafers of the species to be found in every land and among every race.

Since he looked to be a French-Canadian, I assailed him in my most perfect Parisian French with its strong, flat American accent: "*Avez vous l'essence?*" by way of beginning the conversation.

"Sure, I got gazolene!" came the reply in equally pronounced Quebec English, the speaker waving his hand toward the petrol pump as much as to say: "Can't you see it?"

I made known my wants and was rewarded with a gallon tin of motor fuel. Fifteen minutes later we rolled up in dust-covered state, and the motor drank long and heartily.

"There are two roads to Percée shown on the map. Ask the storekeeper which is the better road," came the command from the official navigator on the rear seat.

"Ah, the best road to La Percé," replied the bewhiskered one to the repeated question. "All you got to do is follow the road which has a big sign with a big arrow and say 'Matapedia'."

"Both roads lead to Matapedia!" observed the back seat.

"Well, when you pass the *barachois*," began the storekeeper.

"What is a *barachois*?" I interrupted.

"You don't know what is a *barachois*?" he looked at me incredulously. He turned to the bystanders and evidently informed them of my ignorance. "*Bien*, a *barachois* is—" here his English collapsed and he launched forth in French-Canadian.

"For goodness sake," put in the back seat, "I can't understand a word of it. Never mind the *barachois*. We've got to be getting on." I gently disengaged him from his explanatory description.

"Well," he began again in English, "when you pass the *barachois*," here he showed signs of wavering again on the word *barachois*, "you come to two roads which say 'Matapedia'. You take the right road."

* * *

From the village the road led inland to skirt a large inner bay, the entrance of which was closed by a long narrow spit of sand and small stones. This spit, I afterwards learned, was a *barachois*. On this tongue of land stood higgledy-piggledy a collection of weather-beaten shacks. According to usage on the Gaspé coast, the word *barachois* is the name for the sand bar that splits a bay into two parts, an outer section and an inner one. Larger craft, such as the sailing vessels and the gasoline launches used for deep sea fishing, are anchored on the outer side of the *barachois*. The day's catch is transferred to row boats which have been left in the same spot and the weary fishermen row their boats to the beach through the narrow passage traversing the *barachois*, which is known as the "tickle" since the current is apt to be strong and choppy in this channel.

The village we had just passed through is known by the name of Barachois, due to the fact that the sea has formed here an extraordinarily large bar on which fishing houses have been built. The "tickle," however, separated the fishing village from the town proper. To reach it by land, one had to go miles inland around the extremities of the inner bay to the other side where the *barachois* joins dry land.

A half hour of red dust and shifting gravel brought us to the other side of the bay and the parting of the ways. To the confusion of the navigator in the back seat, a large sign fairly bellowing "Matapedia" pointed straight ahead. The road to the right was unmarked!

"Follow the sign!" came the final command, after five minutes of wavering argument and map consultation.

It was the wrong road according to directions, but it proved later to be the right road in that it eventually led to Percé through highly scenic mountains whose rugged red tops were brushed by fast traveling lines of gray clouds. Up, up, up the road climbed, past lonely farms crouched under precipitous mountain walls. We felt our way round raw mountain flanks, plunging occasionally into the lower fringe of some cloud flying lower than the others, and so presently to the top of the divide. Behind us the green gray mountain ridges disappeared into the obscurity of distance. Before us was the sea and sky all one in the mist, the view framed by mountains on either side.

The descent was immediate and abrupt, the steepest on the entire peninsula, "*Compression! Cote Raide!* Danger! Steep Hill! Low Gear!" warned a sign in French and English. Half way down and part way round the mountainous mass to the left known as Roland's Table, the Pierced Rock came again into view. For a moment the clouds lifted somewhat; and the rock, a colorful block of stone in all weathers, was strongly etched against a background of sea and sky, its sharp rectangular lines clearly defined. Then the mist descended again, leaving us to crawl slowly to the town at the base of Roland's Table and in the lea of the wondrous rock.

F. W. S.

"Défrichez-vous un champ nouveau"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS le livre du prophète Jérémie, nous lisons ce message qui réprouve et exhorte avec insistance: "Mon peuple a changé sa gloire contre de vaines idoles! . . . Ai-je été, pour Israël, un désert ou une terre enveloppée de ténèbres? . . . En effet, ainsi parle l'Eternel aux hommes de Juda et de Jérusalem: Défrichez-vous un champ nouveau et ne semez pas dans les épines." Pourrait-on jamais dépeindre d'une manière plus impressionnante le malheur et l'inharmonie d'un peuple qui, pour s'être tourné vers les choses matérielles, avait été déçu dans son attente et laissé dans l'abandon?

Lorsqu'on s'occupe d'agriculture, la préparation du terrain joue un grand rôle, car elle permet d'obtenir une récolte utile et profitable. Si la terre a été négligée ou laissée en friche, il faut premièrement en extirper les mauvaises herbes et la préparer en vue des semailles. Alors dans ce sol propice, le bon grain enverra de frêles racines par lesquelles il sera soutenu et nourri. Les conditions étant favorables, on verra bientôt se développer des pousses robustes, une plante vigoureuse, l'herbe, l'épi, et finalement le froment lui-même dans l'épi.

Jésus-Christ tira de la nature mainte leçon utile. Dans un langage qui pouvait facilement s'appliquer aux conditions humaines, il illustrait ses enseignements par des paraboles s'inspirant des travaux champêtres: il dépeignait la nature plus ou moins propice du terrain, puis les semailles et les résultats obtenus dans différents cas. Pour élucider sa découverte du christianisme scientifique, Mrs. Eddy eut également recours à ce genre d'images. C'est ainsi que dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 343), elle demande métaphoriquement: "Sommes-nous en voie de défricher les jardins de la pensée; extirpons-nous les mauvaises herbes de la passion, de la malice, de l'envie et des conflits? Enlevons-nous les pierres froides et dures de l'égoïsme, et découvrons-nous les secrets du péché?" Il est clair que chacun doit s'examiner dans un esprit de prière afin de voir ce qu'implique la préparation de son propre terrain mental. Les fausses croyances théologiques, les préjugés dogmatiques et les diverses conceptions erronées souvent fort anciennes, doivent être scrutés avec soin; on doit reconnaître que ce sont des plantes indésirables et les écarter de son jardin mental, comme le ferait l'agriculteur à l'égard d'une mauvaise herbe qui tout en ressemblant beaucoup à ce qu'il cultive, se trouve à l'examen être sans valeur: il la déracine et la détruit.

Tout jardinier sait que les mauvaises herbes sont pernicieuses. De même, le chrétien sincère et progressif se rend compte qu'il importe d'exclure l'impatience, qui constitue une forme d'irritation ou de passion. Il cherche à éliminer l'esprit de rancune ou de contradiction qui rentre, à ce qu'il voit, dans la même catégorie que l'inimitié, la haine et la malice. La convoitise doit être abandonnée parce qu'elle s'apparente à l'envie. Et le sentiment de supériorité, le désir de surpasser tout le monde, est une sorte d'émulation nuisible, voisine des disputes contre lesquelles l'Ecriture nous met en garde à plusieurs reprises. La conscience purifiée par le penser chrétiennement scientifique n'a pas de place pour ces erreurs.

Toutes les mauvaises herbes mentales, c'est-à-dire les erreurs d'un faux sens du moi, font du cœur humain un désert. L'intérêt personnel a généralement été accepté comme une forme de conservation de soi-même ou de protection assez légitime; mais la lentille de la Science Chrétienne, qui fait ressortir l'amour pur et fort à l'égard de Dieu et de l'homme, doit nous convaincre que cet intérêt personnel est une mauvaise herbe devant être extirpée du jardin—de la conscience—où l'on désire voir régner la spiritualité véritable. "En voyant tomber les feuilles des religions du passé, les hommes apprennent une parabole contemporaine: toute erreur, physique, morale ou religieuse, tombera devant la Vérité démontrée, de même que les feuilles sèches tombent pour fertiliser la terre et en augmenter le rendement," écrit Mrs. Eddy à la page 251 de l'ouvrage déjà mentionné.

Remarquons que d'après ce passage, "toute erreur, physique, morale ou religieuse," doit tomber "devant la Vérité démontrée." Les inventions humaines et tout ce qu'elles comportent ne peuvent influer sur la santé—l'intégrité—de l'homme spirituel; cette conviction écarte l'anathème qui pesait sur le genre humain et nous aide à comprendre que l'homme est exempt des prétendues lois matérielles; elle prépare le terrain pour le bien-être qui doit se manifester, pour l'expression de l'individualité spirituelle et parfaite. Implanter ces vérités spirituelles dans le sol défriché de la conscience, c'est l'enrichir et rendre possible les fruits du désintéressement: la bonté, la joie, la gratitude; la satisfaction que procurent les succès d'autrui; l'aide offerte avec amour toutes les fois que l'occasion s'en présente; l'affection tendre et sincère, la patience et la compassion.

Examinons donc loyalement notre conscience jusque dans ses moindres recoins. Y voyons-nous régner le malheur, le mécontentement, le vide? Dans ce cas, il faut suivre le pressant conseil du prophète qui nous dit: "Défrichez-vous un champ nouveau;" il faut voir que les plantes épineuses nuisibles à nous-mêmes et aux autres, sont sans valeur ni réalité et doivent être enlevées; il faut prier afin que le sol devienne plus fertile, demander l'amour et la compréhension de la Vérité; il faut étudier le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, livre qui élucide la vérité spirituelle; il faut chercher sincèrement à distinguer les irréalités de l'existence mortelle d'avec ce qui est bon, réel et précieux; il faut cultiver la reconnaissance et apprécier toutes les occasions qui nous permettent d'obtenir plus de lumières. En outre, selon les termes employés par Mrs. Eddy dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 343), il faut que nous polissions "à nouveau les joyaux cachés de l'Amour, afin qu'apparaisse leur pure perfection," et que la gloire des enfants de Dieu soit démontrée.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis.)

Noontide

Beneath a shivering canopy reclined,
Of aspen-leaves that wave without
a wind,
I love to lie, when lulling breezes
stir
The spiry cones that tremble on
the fir;
Or wander mid the dark-green
fields of broom,
Where peers in scattered tufts the
yellow bloom;
Or trace the path with tangling
furze o'errun,
When bursting seed-bells crackle in
the sun,
And pittering grasshoppers, confus'dly shrill,
Pipe giddily along the glowing hill:
Sweet grasshopper, who lov'st at
noon to lie
Serenely in the green-ribbed clover's
eye,
To sun thy filmy wings and emerald
vest,
Unseen thy form, and undisturbed
thy rest;
Oft have I listening mused the sultry
day,
And wondered what thy chirping
song might say,
When naught was heard along the
blossomed lea,
To join thy music, save the listless
bee.

—JOHN LEYDEN. Poems.

"Break up your fallow ground"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE book of Jeremiah we read this insistent message of rebuke and exhortation: "My people have changed their glory for that which doth not profit. . . . Have I been a wilderness unto Israel? a land of darkness? . . . For thus saith the Lord to the men of Judah and Jerusalem, Break up your fallow ground, and sow not among thorns." Could there be a more impressive picture at any period than this one of an unhappy, discordant people, whom the turning to material things had disappointed and left desolate?

In agriculture, the preparation of the soil means much toward the cultivation of a useful and profitable crop. In the first place, the ground which has been left fallow or neglected must be cleared of encumbering weeds and prepared for sowing. Then, when the good seed is sown, it will find suitable soil into which to send its tender roots for support and sustenance. Under these favorable conditions there will shortly develop strong shoots, a sturdy plant, the blade, the ear, and in due time the full grain in the ear.

Christ Jesus drew many lessons from nature. In language that was easily applicable to human conditions, he illustrated his teachings by parables taken from the field—the diverse condition of the ground, the sowing of seed, and the varying resultant conditions. Mrs. Eddy, in elucidating her discovery of scientific Christianity, drew similar illustrations. Thus, she queries metaphorically in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 343): "Are we clearing the gardens of thought by uprooting the noxious weeds of passion, malice, envy, and strife? Are we picking away the cold, hard pebbles of selfishness, uncovering the secrets of sin?" It is clearly to be seen that individuals must prayerfully turn on the light of self-examination, in order to behold the individual requirements for the clearing of the mental ground. False theological beliefs, dogmatic prejudices, and various age-old misconceptions must be painstakingly scrutinized, recognized as undesirable growths, and removed from the mental garden, even as the agriculturist examines a weed that may closely resemble his cultivated plants, classifies it as worthless, and uproots and destroys it.

Every gardener knows how noisome are weeds. And, likewise, every earnest, progressive Christian feels the importance of discarding impatience as constituting a form of temper or passion. He seeks to eliminate petty spite, or contrariness, finding that it belongs to the category of enmity, hate, and malice. Covetousness must be dropped because it is a form of envy. And a feeling of superiority, a desire to outdo everyone else, is seen to be harmful competition; closely allied to strife, against which numerous Scriptural warnings are recorded. A consciousness purified through Christianly scientific thinking has no room for these errors.

All mental weeds, that is, errors of the false sense of self, make of the human heart a wilderness. Self-interest, which has been generally accepted as legitimate self-preservation and self-protection, must be recognized under the lens of Christian Science, which magnifies pure and impelling love for God and man, as a mental weed to be uprooted from the garden or consciousness which is being prepared for true spirituality. "From the falling leaves of old-time faiths men learn a parable of the period, that all error, physical, moral, or religious, will fall before Truth demonstrated, even as dry leaves fall to enrich the soil for fruitage," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 251 of the aforementioned volume.

It will be noted that "all error, physical, moral, or religious," is mentioned as doomed to "fall before Truth demonstrated." The conviction that all the etceteras of human invention have no bearing whatsoever on the health—wholeness—of spiritual man lifts the ban that oppresses mankind, and fosters the understanding of man's exemption from material so-called laws, a conviction which clears the ground for the manifestation of well-being as the expression of perfect spiritual selfhood. Implanting these spiritual truths in the cleared soil of consciousness enriches it and makes possible the fruits of selflessness: goodness, joy, gratitude; rejoicing over another's good fortune as well as our own; loving helpfulness whenever opportunity offers; wholehearted tender affection, patience, and compassion.

Let us, then, make a searching and faithful examination of our consciousness. Are unhappiness, dissatisfaction, emptiness ruling there? Then it is necessary to take the prophet's urgent advice, "Break up your fallow ground," see as unworthy and unreal the prickly growths that can but harm oneself and others, and remove them; pray for an enrichment of the soil, for love, and for understanding of Truth; study the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, which contains the elucidation of spiritual truth; seek earnestly to distinguish between the unrealities of mortal existence and the good, the real and valuable; and cultivate gratitude for even the opportunity of gaining such progressive enlightenment. Let us, further, in the words of Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 343), burnish "anew the hidden gems of Love, that their pure perfection shall appear," and demonstrate the glory of the children of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Bird at Evening

Just now, by walking through the
vale,
I saw the evening turning pale
And in the glimmering dusk I
heard
The singing of the evening bird.
Not any song the heart may hear
By day was ever quite as clear,
A silver rivulet that was
Like water flowing over grass.
O music from the throat of night,
O crystal waterfall of light!
Beyond the bough, beyond the bud,
The smoke of evening, a flood
Of rapture from a tiny throat,
The glamorous dreaming of a note.
The birds of day that sing, they are
Both exquisite and singular,
But this wild breathing of swift
bars
Brought back the moon, brought
back the stars.
*Just now, by walking through the
vale,*
I saw the evening turning pale
And in the glimmering dusk I heard
The singing of the evening bird.

HAROLD VINAL.

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Richards-Wood Team Reaches Doubles Final

Face Hunter and Rericha for Professional Net Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 30—Doubles play was the order of the day yesterday in the national professional lawn tennis championships at Westchester Country Club, when the management decided to prolong the tournament to Sunday, and postponed the singles semifinal until this afternoon. Francis T. Hunter and Theodore Rericha went through two matches to the final in the doubles, though with some difficulty, while Vincent Richards and Charles M. Wood Jr. will be the other doubles finalists, winning their semifinal match from the veteran George Agutter and Robert Murray in straight sets.

Hunter and Rericha encountered Herman Peterson and Arthur Rudolph in the first match of the day, and a see-saw match resulted. The winners took the first and second sets easily, but Hunter weakened somewhat as the match went on, and his team dropped the next two sets, and trailed at 2—3 in the deciding set. But Hunter then showed the oldtime spirit which made him formidable when the partner of William T. Tilden 2d, and utilizing his forehand drive with great power, carried the team to victory in four straight games, for a score of 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 4—6, 6—3. Then they tackled Paul L. Heston, and the veteran Edwin L. Faulkner, and playing harder as the match proceeded, won in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

Meantime Richards and Wood were opposed to another veteran, George Agutter of the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, and a former assistant, Robert Murray, now coach at Sands Point Country Club. The latter pair could do little against the former amateurs, except in the second set, when Richards eased off a bit, and made many errors, as well as falling off on his service. But he came back in the third set, and the team won at 6—1, 6—4, 6—1.

In the singles semifinal, Hunter will oppose Heston, and Richards will encounter Murray, with the finals in both events set for Sunday.

The summary:

United States Professional Lawn Tennis Championship Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Francis T. Hunter and Theodore Rericha defeated Herman Peterson and Arthur Rudolph, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 4—6, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

Hunter and Rericha defeated Paul L. Heston and Edwin L. Faulkner, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

Vincent Richards and Charles M. Wood Jr. defeated George Agutter and Robert Murray, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1.

Braves Best Dodgers As Frankhouse Stars

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	90	60	.600
Pittsburgh	85	67	.559
Chicago	84	68	.553
St. Louis	82	69	.543
Boston	82	70	.539
Brooklyn	64	87	.424
Philadelphia	59	91	.393
Cincinnati	58	92	.387

Results Sept. 29

Boston 4, Brooklyn 1.
Only games scheduled.

Fred Frankhouse, in the rôle of relief pitcher, led the Boston Braves to a 4-to-1 National League baseball victory over the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday at Ebbets Field, placing the Tribe only one-half a game away from the fourth-place St. Louis Cardinals in the standing. Frankhouse replaced Tom Zachary in the fourth inning when the Dodgers threatened to tie the score and yielded only two hits during the remainder of the contest. Walter Beck, who started for Brooklyn, gave up 10 hits in seven innings and was the losing pitcher.

The Braves actually clinched the game in the first inning by scoring twice. Urbanski was safe on Frey's fumble. Thompson's single and a pass to Jordan filled the bases, and while Randy Moore was hitting into a double-play, one run came home. Whitney's double drove in another. The score by innings:

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	11	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	4

Batteries — Zachary, Frankhouse and Hogan, Spohrer; Beck, Leonard and Outen. Winning pitcher — Frankhouse. Losing pitcher—Beck. Umpires—Moran and Pfirman. Time—1h. 28m.

College Football Results

Appalachian T. 13, Milligan 0.
Arizona 18, Occidental 0.
Auburn 19, Howard 0.
Augustana 35, Carthage 0.
Bucknell 34, Lebanon Valley 0.
Buena Vista 6, Yankton 6.
Butler 19, Ball State 2.
Citadel 25, Erskine 0.
Coe 12, Luther 3.
Cumberland 24, Hiwassee 0.
Culver Stockton 14, Williams Jewell 12.
Dayton 14, Adrian 0.
Detroit 31, Michigan S. N. 0.
Duquesne 19, West Virginia 7.
East Tenn T. 14, Union 0.
Emory and Henry 24, Elon 0.
Emporia 9, Baker 0.
Findlay 13, Denison 0.
Haskell 6, Washburn 6.
Hope 26, Ferris Institute 0.
Huron 12, Eastern N. S. 7.
Illinois C. 6, Shurtleff 0.
Iowa State 18, Denver 13.
John Carroll 20, Otterbein 6.
Kansas Wesleyan 3, Hastings 0.
Loyola 12, Southwestern La. 0.
Oklahoma A. & M. 20, Central Oklahoma T. 12.
Presbyterian 7, Lenoir-Rhyne 7.
Murray T. 13, S. Illinois T. 0.
Ripon 6, Bradley 0.
St. Ambrose 10, Iowa Central 6.
St. Benedict's 37, Bethany 0.
St. Louis 32, Millikin 0.
Sam Houston 10, Southwestern Texas 6.
San Marcos T. 20, Howard Payne 12.
Simmons 6, West Texas T. 0.
Sioux Falls 21, Western Union 7.
Southern Methodist 14, Texas T. 0.
Springfield T. 27, Kansas C. 0.
Superior T. 6, St. Olaf 0.
Southw. Okla. T. 64, Western Okla. 0.
Springfield T. 27, Arkansas 0.
Temple 26, South Carolina 6.
Tennessee Wesleyan 0, Maryville 0.
Texas Christian 13, No. Texas T. 0.
Warrensburg T. 13, Central 0.
Wittenberg 33, Detroit C. C. 0.
Xavier 33, Kenyon 0.

Lew Fonseca Retained

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (AP)—Owner Louis J. Comiskey yesterday announced that Lew Fonseca would be retained as manager of the Chicago White Sox for 1934. Although rumors have been flying fast that both Chicago's major league clubs would have new managers next year, each manager now has signed a one year's contract. Manager Charlie Grimm of the Cubs signed a 1934 contract last Monday.

Senators Invade Polo Grounds Tuesday in World Series Opener

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAM H. TERRY, New York
JOSEPH CRONIN, Washington

Averages Give Washington Edge, But Hubbell's Pitching Favors Giants

Get ready for some thrills, you baseball fans—the World Series is just around the corner.

On Tuesday next, weather permitting, the New York Giants and Washington Senators, champions of the National and American Leagues respectively, open baseball's October classic before a capacity crowd at the Polo Grounds. It will be the first time since 1924 that these two clubs have met in the series, which from outward appearances promises to be a real struggle.

Still fresh in the memory of the fans are the stirring duels fought by these two clubs back in '24. When the smoke of battle had cleared away, the Senators were the victors by the margin of four games to three. Fans will remember that it was Bucky Harris, the boy manager, who outmaneuvered that veteran baseball strategist, John J. McGraw, who has since retired from active duty. This season the classic brings together the youthful Joe Cronin, shortstop par excellence, and the more experienced yet almost equally youthful Bill Terry.

Terry Rebuilt Giants

Discussing first the Giants, let us turn back to June 3, 1932, when Terry was appointed to succeed McGraw. The Giants were down around the bottom of the league, slow afoot and badly in need of pitching. That season the club finished tied for sixth. However, given full authority by the head office, Terry made drastic trades during the off season, most of which appeared to have weakened rather than strengthened the club. The popular Lindstrom went. So did Hogan, Mooney, Bill Walker, Allen and O'Farrell. Terry was wrecking his club, they said. In the course of events the Giants acquired Gus Mancuso, a hard-working catcher; Ray Starr, a promising yet untried pitcher, and George Davis, an outfielder who had hit scarcely better than .300 in the small Philly park. Starr faded out of the picture, but Mancuso became a spark behind the plate and was in a high degree responsible for the brilliant pitching of the New York staff. Davis has also fitted with Terry's scheme.

When the 1933 campaign opened, the Pirates were made the favorites, the critics giving the Giants only an outside chance to finish in the first division. New York fans expected to see a World Series, but not through the efforts of the Giants. However, the critics who counted the Giants out did not figure that Carl Hubbell, Terry's great left-hander, would have his best year. They did not know that a pair of youngsters—Parmelee and Schumacher—were going to blossom into stars. They did not foresee a rookie named Blondy Ryan becoming the sparkplug of a fighting ball club, and that Mancuso, Critz and Joe Moore were going to play sensational ball. And they also underrated the ability of Bill Terry, the tall, almost sullen pilot from Memphis.

The Giants of today will not go down in history as an outstanding team. The club took the lead early in June and by consistent baseball, sensational pitching and sheer determination stayed out in front. It lost a four-game series to the Cardinals on its first trip into the West, but that slump was only temporary. A seven-game losing streak developed in Boston, yet once again the club came back. Naturally, the major credit for this brilliant showing goes to Bill Terry, who piloted his craft through as mean a list of doubleheaders during the latter part of the race as any manager has ever had to contend with. They say he has just a fair ball club, but he won a pennant with it.

Cronin an Exception

Likewise, Joe Cronin's work with the Senators is worthy of high praise. When Clark Griffith, the crafty owner of the club, appointed the youthful Joe to succeed popular Walter Johnson, the majority of experts shook their heads and said: "That will never do. Griffith is ruining one of the greatest young ball players in the American League. A star so young cannot manage a club and maintain his pace in the infield."

But Cronin is an exception to the rule. He has assumed his managerial cares with the highest possible success without losing any of his sparkle afield and at the plate. He has imparted something akin to the "old college fight" into his club and has proven that a pat on the back is far more valuable than harsh words.

His team swept through the East and then the West, overtaking the Yankees before mid-season. It did not lose a season series and fought shy of any protracted, disastrous slump. Cronin, Manush, Schulte and Kuhel have hit the ball hard all year. So has Goose Goslin. Whitehill and Crowder pitched magnificent baseball, with Stewart doing his share also.

As the opening game approaches, it is difficult to favor either team. On paper, the Senators have the edge. Cronin has an older, more experienced and better balanced ball club, with the possible exception of the battery department, but it has shown no more steadiness in battle than has that smart group of suntanned athletes under the leadership of Bill Terry. Each club has shown the ability to win under pressure.

True, the Senators hit harder and boast a tighter defense, but the Giants have one big item in their favor—if he may be called an item—and that is Carl Hubbell. Not since the days of Mathewson has a pitcher done more in one season for the Giants. Hubbell easily ranks with the outstanding left-handers of all time, and if he is in form, all the averages in the world cannot give the Senators the edge in this classic.

Also, the fact that the series opens in New York's own back yard gives Terry an advantage. However, Cronin has done great things with the Senators and no doubt there are greater things to be done. So those of you who are not fortunate enough to be in the grandstand or bleachers at the Polo Grounds on Tuesday afternoon, turn on your radios or stand by that telegraph key, for World Series time is here and something thrilling is bound to happen.

South of England Wins

WORTHING, Eng., Sept. 30 (AP)—The south of England's women's field hockey team defeated the touring United States team recruited from eastern cities in the United States 4 goals to 0. It was the second straight defeat for the invaders. North Wales defeated them 2 to 1 early in the week.

By-Plays

Three Former Gophers Now Rivals

THREE of the Big Ten football coaches, new within the last two years, were members of the same football teams at the University of Minnesota. They were B. W. Bierman, who became head coach at Minnesota last year; O. M. Solem, who moved into University of Iowa last year, and C. D. Shaughnessy, who is starting his first season at University of Chicago. These coaches had long careers coaching elsewhere. They share a heritage of the old Minnesota shift. Starting from the same place, have they diverged much in technique? This will be an interesting question for observation, so far as any reliable conclusions can be drawn from the play of their teams.

* * *

A Book for the Ping-Ponger

Ping-pong is a game which has increased rapidly in popularity, and there are many persons who have been looking for some authortative book on the sport. Such will be interested to learn that Coleman Clark, national ping-pong champion in 1932 and vice-president of the American Ping-Pong Association, has written a book entitled "Modern Ping-Pong and How to Play It." The book is very thorough in explaining the various features of the game and is profusely illustrated. It is from the press of the John Day Company, New York, and sells for $1.

Dartmouth Seen As 'Dark Horse' Of Easterners

Line Reserves Doubtful—Plenty of Backs for Coaches to Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 30—Dartmouth's football team, with two weeks of training already past, shapes up as the real "dark horse" of the East for many reasons. The Big Green has a surplus of backs with line reserves doubtful and the eleven has a stirring determination to recoup the losses of last season, which numbered every major game.

Led by Capt. Philip J. Glaser '34, the Indian forward wall is veteran material with the exception of one position, left end, where a brilliant sophomore prospect, Elbert S. Camp '36, apparently has won the place. Flanking Glaser at the other tackle is Donald C. Hagerman '35, and the guards are Robert H. Michelet '34 and Irving Silverman '34, both veterans. At center is Charles H. Stearns Jr. '35, with Moe Frankel '34 as his understudy. The other end is William C. Embry '35, a veteran of last year.

The above is the first-string line, but what lies behind that for replacement is the unknown quantity which makes Dartmouth a very uncertain team. C. Raymond Hulsart Jr. '34, is a letterman at guard, and others who return are Earl K. Arthurs '35, Richard E. Carpenter '35 and Frederick R. Mebel '35, ends; Philip J. Conathan '35, Herbert L. Shuttleworth 2d '35, tackles; Robert D. Lapidus '34, Richard W. Hayes '34 and George Price '35.

Backfield Complicated

But the backfield situation complicates all pre-season predictions, for Head Coach Jackson L. Cannell '21 has a real problem confronting him. Out of nearly 15 candidates for the positions who may be rated as experienced men, he must pick them in combinations of four to give the necessary balance to the offense.

Cannell started by giving his team a single wing-back offense with every position a definite unit of learning and without changeability. But under this system, three stellar ball carriers, Wilbur L. Powers '34, William B. Clark '35 and George F. Hill '35, all were candidates for the same position! The prospect of having Powers, Clark or Hill playing third-string back was too much, and the system was changed to permit more flexibility.

The fact that these three men found themselves competing for the same position was not unusual due to the fact that the other positions were also flooded with candidates. Samuel Fishman '34 returns for his last year of competition, and many think that 1933 will find the broken field runner at his best. But for Fishman's position one also finds George P. Stangle '34, a runner who was the one bright spot in the Cornell game of last season.

Two Veterans Available

For another position, two veterans of three years apiece are found in Roald A. Morton '34 and David T. Hedges '34 who, under the old system, were both fullbacks. But now Dartmouth calls them wing and tandem backs.

But that is not the whole list of backfield men. A player who will be watched with much interest this year is a 149-pounder by the name of Norman W. Rand '35, who has been out of football for three years. Rand, as an interscholastic back in Salem, Mass., was a sensation, but scholastic difficulties prevented him from playing here his sophomore year and during his freshman year he was unavailable for the entire season. Robert M. Bennett '34 is another surprise addition to the backfield, for this star hockey and baseball player decided this fall to play football at Dartmouth for the first time, and already he has won his way to the second varsity combination.

The above list of names does not take in Frederick H. Halvorsen '35, a halfback whose situation is the same as Rand's, although last spring he was the bulwark of the undefeated lacrosse team. Rudolph Pacht '35, who played in several major games last year, must be taken into account, and the list to this point does not include a single sophomore player. And so far not a single sophomore has broken into the above combinations. Two more players were recently declared eligible after taking fall examinations. They were James V. Aleta '35, who gained considerable renown at Dorchester, Mass., a few years ago, and John J. Kenny '36, the only sophomore prospect at present for the backfield. And last in the list is a player who jumped to the first-string combination in the space of a few days, Harry C. Deckert '35, who was not available all last season.

Coaches Are Uncertain

So with such a backfield set-up, the coaches are not at all certain at this stage just who will be used even for the opening game with Norwich University, Saturday.

As for procedure, Dartmouth has done a complete turn-around since last year at this time. Then the Green attack showed the most complicated of shift plays, with all the double and triple passes which would do credit to a Warner or Jones. The Big Green simply could not master these plays without adequate blocking and tackling and at least a basic knowledge of fundamentals.

This fall the system has been reversed. The coaches have announced that only the simplest of plays will be used in the opening game, and if the fundamentals are not satisfactory, the team will not be given another new play for at least three weeks.

Tourists Welcomed in England

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The touring American women's field hockey team yesterday was accorded an official welcome by the All-England Women's Hockey Association at Crosby Hall, Chelsea. Miss H. M. Light, association president, received the visitors. About 100 persons attended the reception. Mrs. Edward B. Krumbhaar of Philadelphia, president of the International Women's Hockey Federation, and representatives of the Australian, Egyptian and British Women's Hockey Associations were among those attending. The American women said they had enjoyed their opening match against the North Wales team, even though they lost, and were looking forward to playing English teams.

Japanese Swimmers Break Two Records

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Sept. 30

JAPAN'S Olympic swimmers today broke two existing world records in an assault on universal standards in the Meiji Shrine Pool, shortened to 25 meters for the record attempts.

Masaji Kiyokawa, Olympic 100-meter backstroke champion, set a new standard for 400 meters backstroke of 5m. 30.4s., clipping 11.6s. from the recognized record of Toshio Iriye, also of Japan.

Hideko Maehata, second in the women's 200-meter breaststroke race at the Olympics, swam the distance in 3m. 0.4s., to clip three seconds from the record of E. Jacobsen of Denmark. The Olympic record is 3m. 6.3s., set by Clare Dennis of Australia in defeating Miss Maehata at Los Angeles.

Canadians Lead In Lesley Cup Play

MONTREAL, Sept. 30 (AP)—For the first time since Canada entered Lesley Cup competition, its golfing representatives last night found themselves leading teams from the Metropolitan New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts golf associations at the end of the first day's play over the Royal Montreal Golf Club's south course.

The Province of Quebec Golf Association carried the dominion's colors to a slim lead of 1½ points over Massachusetts with New York third and Pennsylvania last. The point scores for the first day were: Quebec 28, Massachusetts 26½, New York 20, Pennsylvania 15½.

Trailing at the end of the morning round of Scotch foursomes, the Quebec team easily beat their rivals in the fourball singles in the afternoon to overcome a lead Massachusetts had gained earlier in the day.

Led by C. C. (Happy) Fraser, former Canadian amateur champion, and Arthur H. Ross, manager of the Boston Bruins hockey team, Quebec amassed a total of 21 points in singles play. Massachusetts gained 16½ points in the afternoon, New York 14 and Pennsylvania 8½.

Francis de S. Ouimet of the Massachusetts team, twice holder of the amateur crown, was one of the outstanding stars of the day. Playing in a singles foursome with Gordon B. Taylor, Montreal; Max R. Marston of Pennsylvania, runner-up for this year's American amateur crown, and C. R. Bacon of New York, Ouimet scored the maximum of three points, beating all three opponents. Taylor gained two points, beating Marston 1 up and Bacon 2 up. Marston's only victory was over Bacon.

Jesse P. Guilford of Massachusetts, another former American amateur champion, played under the handicap of a torn ligament in his leg, and failed to gain a point in the singles.

Earl Whitehill Scores Twenty-Second Victory

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	98	52	.653
New York	90	58	.608
Philadelphia	78	70	.527
Cleveland	75	74	.503
Detroit	73	79	.480
Chicago	65	87	.439
Boston	61	85	.418
St. Louis	55	94	.369

Results Sept. 29

Washington 8, New York 5.
Only game scheduled.

The Washington Senators evened their series with the New York Yankees yesterday at Yankee Stadium, by scoring an 8-to-5 victory. With their World Series rivals—the Giants—looking on, the Senators pounded right-handed Charlie Ruffing for 10 hits and eight runs. Two passes and a costly error by Eddie Farrell helped them to five runs in the fourth inning, a rally that was to decide the game.

Earl Whitehill pitched seven innings for Washington as sort of a warm-up for the coming classic, and Jack Russell finished. It was Whitehill's twenty-second victory of the season. A double and homer by Heinie Manush accounted for four runs. Babe Ruth's triple was the longest hit made by the Yankees. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	8	10	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	5	9	2

Batteries—Whitehill, Russell and Sewell, Berg; Ruffing and Glenn. Winning pitcher—Whitehill. Umpires—Summers, McGowan and Dinneen. Time—1h. 57m.

Little World Series Standing

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	1	1	.750
Buffalo	1	1	.250

Result Sept. 29

Columbus 11, Buffalo 5.

Rothrock Leads Columbus

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Columbus Red Birds, American Association champions, won their third consecutive little world series baseball game from the Buffalo Bisons here last night, 11 to 5, and the teams departed immediately for the International League city where the battle will be resumed. Led by Jack Rothrock, who accounted for three singles in five trips to the plate, the Birds garnered 11 hits off of four Bison pitchers. Rothrock also batted in four runs.

Reis Wins First Heat

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—With his Gold Cup champion El Lagarto at times skipping clear of the rough water, George C. Reis of Lake George, N. Y., yesterday captured the first 15-mile heat of the President's Cup race. Despite the rough water and sharp turns on the two-and-a-half-mile course, Reis pushed the El Lagarto to an average of 55.555 m.p.h. to win the heat easily, although well under the President's Cup record of 57.692 m.p.h., which he himself holds. Two more heats will be run off. The Delphine VII., owned and driven by Horace Dodge of Detroit, was far behind in second place at 54.788 miles an hour.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	113	71	.614
Hollywood	107	78	.578
Portland	102	77	.570
Sacramento	95	83	.534
Oakland	91	91	.500
San Francisco	79	105	.429
Missions	77	108	.416
Seattle	63	116	.359

Results Sept. 29

Hollywood 11, Missions 3.
Hollywood 7, Missions 3.
Los Angeles 11, San Francisco 2.
Portland 7, Seattle 2.
Oakland 3, Sacramento 2.

Miss Williams Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30—Frances Williams of Allentown won the women's golf championship of Pennsylvania, yesterday, by defeating Edith Quier of Reading, 1 up in 20 holes, at the Aronimink Golf Club.

Speed and Economy Perfect Twins of Transport Family

First Named Has Been Attained in Several Directions and Now, by Streamlining to Minimize Air-Drag, Second Is on Way

A fleeting shadow, a momentary drone overhead, and the daily passenger plane is on its brief way, at 400 miles an hour, to the other side of the continent.

A streak, a whir along the elevated highway yonder, and an automobile is several miles nearer home after a dash, at 300 miles an hour, from the city.

A darker, longer streak, a more sustained whir from the glistening rails beneath the highway, and the 5:15, moving at a bare 150 miles an hour, has passed.

Speed? Yes! But also economy! For these tremendous speeds—tremendous for us today as 20 miles an hour was tremendous 100 years ago—have been achieved by improvements in mechanical efficiency and design as well as by proportional increases in power.

An examination of the train that just flashed by will give a better picture of what is meant by improved efficiency and design, especially design. For one fact is immediately apparent—the train is "streamlined," from its gracefully blunt nose to its tapered rear end.

This word, "streamlined" is familiar to everybody, but to a great many people it means nothing much but beauty, or at least an attempt at beauty. Its true significance is obscure.

Reason Behind Rakishness

Streamlined automobiles, for example have a "rakish" appearance. They are smart and "sporty." For that reason they attract buyers who seldom realize that the windshield and radiator are thus tilted and the gasoline tank hidden under a gracefully sloping cover in back because this particular design offers less resistance to the air at high speeds and thus allows greater speeds with the same power, or amount of fuel.

Streamlining, in other words, is to design a vehicle so that it offers the least degree of resistance to the air at high speeds. And here again the layman is advised that it isn't so much the air pushing against the front of the object as it is the "pulling" of the vacuum formed in the rear after the object passes.

The hole "pushed" in the air by a moving vehicle is a semivacuum, and when an improperly designed vehicle moves fast that vacuum or hole doesn't have time to close up immediately after the vehicle has passed. Being left there behind the vehicle for a moment before the air rushes in, the vacuum has a tendency to pull or "suck" the vehicle back, retarding its speed.

A properly designed vehicle, one sloping off to a point in the rear, allowing the air to start closing in on the vacuum even before the vehicle is out of the way, thus eliminates that pull. That is streamlining.

The Airplane Did It

All protuberances add to this resistance and their elimination is part of the streamlining process.

And it was the airplane, the latest of wholly practical modern vehicles to be invented, that did it. Previously, ground vehicles could move along satisfactorily with most any design. A barn could be moved under sufficient power. But even the fastest of these ground vehicles didn't move very fast. It wasn't thought necessary, or possible. In fact, many persons thought moving faster than 25 miles an hour would be fatal.

The airplane, however, refused to function at all without considerable attention to its form. All that was needed on the ground was sufficient power. The airplane needed correct design, not only to help lift it off the ground, but to allow it to move swiftly enough through the air to stay aloft unless its power requirements were to be prohibitive.

Engineers began to see more clearly the close association between air resistance and speed, between design and economy of power. It was seen that greater speed could be attained with the same amount of power when the body of the plane offered less surface to produce a vacuum in the rear and less surface exposed at right angles to the wind. The greater the speed, they discovered, the greater this air resistance. Ground vehicles, moving slowly, failed to show the effect of this air resistance. It being necessary to make the plane more fast, air resistance at once became a major problem.

Applied to Ground Vehicles

Thus, the study of air resistance and streamlining became a necessary part of the study of aeronautics. And when it was seen that streamlining helped airplanes to fly faster, it followed that it also could help automobiles and trains to move faster.

Its application to these ground vehicles has resulted in some beautiful, and some rather grotesque, objects, but the fundamental aim, power economy, has been achieved to a considerable extent.

Among recent developments along this line is the 110-mile-an-hour train being built for the Union Pacific Railroad, an example of streamlining which embodies both grace and power economy.

Mr. Ralph Upson, authority on aeronautical engineering and streamlining, who conducted air tunnel tests of models for the new train at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, declares that the train "has possibilities of power economy not possessed by any other known fast vehicle."

The new train, he explains, will require 500 horsepower to propel it 90 miles per hour with a load of 120 passengers and 25,000 pounds of mail and baggage. The 10-car conventional train which it replaces, carrying the same load at the same speed, requires 3400 horsepower; a three-car conventional train requires 1700 horsepower; six buses, similarly loaded, same speed, 1500 horsepower; 30 automobiles, 3600 horsepower; a river steamboat, 211,000 horsepower, and 15 transport airplanes, 5000 horsepower.

Air-Drag Consumes Power

"Power," he says, "as any engineer knows, depends both on the speed and the drag or resisting force. If either the speed or drag are doubled, the required power is doubled. If we could double the speed and at the same time cut the drag in half, the power would remain the same; but—try and do it!

"Boats used to be the most economical means of transportation, and still are at low speeds, because water offers very little drag resistance to slow motion. But if the speed is doubled, the drag is multiplied four times and the power eight times.

"Here was the great advantage of the early railway trains, that their drag was mostly rolling friction, which seemed to be about the same for all speeds. Even as late as 1890 it was common railway practice to count the drag as six to eight pounds per ton, regardless of speed. But the more observing engineers had noticed for some time that the drag of a train increased noticeably at the higher speeds.

"This was mostly due to air drag, which had been lost at the lower speeds because air is nearly 900 times thinner than water. At 30 miles an hour the air drag of the whole train consumes only about 50 horsepower. But at 90 miles an hour the same train needs 1350 horsepower for the air-drag alone.

Where Power Goes

"Where does all this power go? Partly, it goes into overcoming skin friction of the air against the surface of the train. But much the greater part for an ordinary train goes directly into the air in the form of eddies and disturbances due to projecting parts, abrupt edges and generally improper shape. All of this part of the power can be saved if the engine and cars can be designed to "jab a clean hole" through the air, and let it close in again behind without any fuss and turmoil.

"The study of air-drag was undertaken first as a necessary condition of air transport; but, having been done, a similar method is now available also for railway trains. The way such a study is made is to mount a reduced scale model of the proposed train in a wind tunnel, in which an artificial wind of hurricane force is caused by giant fan blades. The resulting force on the model is measured on a weighing machine, and from it is calculated the air force on the actual train at the desired speed. In this way new ideas can be studied, theoretical work checked, and no end of modifications tried to see which is the best."

Though this work on trains has hardly more than begun, it is interesting to note the results already indicated from recent tests in the University of Michigan wind tunnel. They show that the "good old" railway train, properly redesigned, has possibilities of power economy not possessed by any other known fast vehicle.

"The best athlete in the world could hardly make a good showing in a race if forced to carry a large open umbrella," Mr. Upson comments. "Give the fellow a chance."

Soviet Recognition Opposed by Military Order of World War

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—Recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States was opposed in a resolution adopted here yesterday at the annual convention of the Military Order of the World War. The Communist Party of Russia, the Third Internationale, and the U. S. S. R., the resolution declared, are one and the same, while the Communist Party of the United States, whose agents openly advocate the overthrow of this Government by violence, gives allegiance to the Soviet.

This, the resolution said, should be dealt with as treason. And none of these groups, it held, can be countenanced without supporting the others.

The 5000 members of this group were commissioned officers in the army, navy and marine corps. Their resolutions advocated more adequate land and sea forces, deplored reductions of war service disability benefits, and urged a sharp restriction of immigration.

"Lending of money or the advancement of credit of the United States to the Government of Russia or to any person, association or corporation for the purposes of carrying on trade with the Government of Russia," was vigorously opposed by the anti-Soviet resolution presented by Col. F. B. Ryons.

Paying members of the Civilian Conservation Corps higher wages than soldiers of the regular army who are working with them was condemned in a resolution.

Crop Prices Rise In Yakima Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YAKIMA, Wash.—Substantial evidence of a trend toward recovery is found in higher prices received by Yakima Valley farmers for crops. They are receiving more money for apples, pears, prunes, grapes, tomatoes, wheat, oats, onions, butterfat and eggs than a year ago although there is no shortage in any of these commodities to account for the improvement.

Compared with prices last year, the growers are receiving 10 cents a box more for apples, $5 to $7 a ton more for pears, $5 a ton more for prunes, 16 cents a bushel more for wheat, $6 a ton more for onions, 3 cents a pound more for butterfat and 2 cents a dozen more for eggs.

For other crops, such as peaches, potatoes and hay, the growers are receiving attractive prices on account of crop shortages. Potatoes are $25 a ton to growers, while a year ago they were only $8 to $10 a ton. This crop alone has distributed more than $250,000 among the growers and enabled them to clear up some of their debts.

British-Trained Chinese Revives Trade for Honan

'Playground of War Lords' Shows Quick Progress Under Ex-Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOYANGFU, China—The Province of Honan, which has been known for the past decade as "the playground of war lords," is presenting a new and brighter face to the world as a result of the efforts of Mr. Chang Ching-yu, Commissioner of Reconstruction. Two years of peace in Honan have enabled Mr. Chang and his associates to make substantial progress in reconstruction of the province.

Honan offers a striking example of the recuperative powers of the Chinese under reasonably good government. For a generation, Honan has been disturbed by almost continuous civil wars and the forays of bandits who came as a result of internal conflict. Yet in two years of effective civil government, more has been accomplished than most observers would have believed possible.

Mr. Chang, who studied in England, is one of the numerous returned students who came back to China hoping to help in restoring peace and prosperity to his country. He was offered an opportunity in Honan, and with the help of about 100 other returned students, appointed officials, has framed and partially executed a reconstruction program. With a very limited budget, he has concentrated his attention upon highways, forestry and agriculture, irrigation and public utilities.

During the past few months, about 500 miles of motor highways have been completed in Honan, and bus lines have been started. The cost of these highways was about two cents per square yard. Vehicle taxes are set aside to keep them in repair. Government-operated bus lines provide revenues to extend the highway system.

Forestry is a hobby with the Commissioner of Reconstruction, and he has supervised planting of 600,000 trees along the Yellow River embankment to strengthen defenses against this erratic river, and has selected three mountains in Hsin Yang district, southern Honan, for complete reforestation, to show what can be done with trees to help the people. Seeking to aid farmers with his limited funds, he has decided that seed selection is the most practical measure. Several returned students are working with farmers to improve the quality of all crops, especially wheat and cotton.

The Reconstruction Commission has devoted attention to the neglected waterways of Honan, so important for irrigation and transportation. Irrigation projects have been completed in Kaifeng, Loyang and Hsinyang districts which have opened up thousands of acres for cultivation and provided new routes for motorboats.

Municipal governments at Kaifengfu, Loyangfu, and Chengchow, the leading cities, have been assisted in improving their streets, electric light and telephone systems, which are now better than ever before. Street widening is general in Honan cities and towns. Opposed at first by local residents, these improvements have now proved their worth and gained local support.

Alien Mothers Held Entitled to Pension In World's Fair Talk

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—Alien mothers should be included in the mothers' pension laws, Mrs. Florence Pifer Bohrer, Illinois' first woman senator, urged in an address at a Century of Progress, the Chicago world's fair.

Mrs. Bohrer commended these laws by which homes are preserved and children kept with their mothers instead of being sent to institutions, and urged that they be extended to those mothers who may not yet have obtained American citizenship.

"The last place in the world for a child is in an institution," said the former senator. "The first and best place is in his own home, but failing this, he can be placed in a foster home. There are 1500 children being legally adopted each year in Illinois. There are enough childless homes in this State to take care of all our homeless children."

Mrs. Bohrer said that Illinois had been in the forefront of the movement for mothers' pensions and was the first to adopt a mothers' pension law. Her talk was one of a series given in the Illinois Host House of the exposition this week to commemorate state achievements. The programs were arranged by a hostess committee appointed by Gov. Henry Horner.

Dr. Graham Taylor, founder of Chicago Commons, a settlement house, another speaker yesterday, sketched for the world's fair audience some of the pioneer welfare work in Chicago. Jane Addams, founder of Hull House, he designated as the "great interpreter." She had bridged the cleavages between the natives and the foreign-born, he said. She stood as the "personification of social unification and as the messenger of the ministry of understanding," he declared.

Underwriters Condemn Any Currency Inflation

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (AP)—Inflation of the currency was condemned as unsound yesterday in a resolution adopted by the National Association of Life Underwriters, in convention here.

"Any debasement of our currency," the resolution read, "would be a great injustice to existing policy holders and annuitants and would prove harmful to the cause of thrift and investment." The resolution commended President Roosevelt for his stand in "resisting pressure in favor of unsound monetary policies." Insurance company assets, the underwriters pointed out, now total about "one fifteenth of the wealth of the nation." About 65,000,000 policy holders would be affected by inflation, the underwriters declared.

Book Reviews and Literary News

L. G. Sees It Through

War Memoirs of David Lloyd George. Vol I. London: Nicholson & Watson. 21s. net Boston: Little Brown. $4

MOST of the dominant figures in the World War have already told the story of "what they did and why they did it." But it is only now, when he is resting for a time from the cares of active politics, that Mr. Lloyd George has had the leisure to take up the pen and describe the war as he, who was at the center of affairs and was destined to pursue it to its conclusion, saw it from first to last.

He does not pretend to be an "experienced author." But his natural energy communicates itself to his style. He has the imagination now, as then, to see through the maze of events to the larger issues. The nervous force of his narrative conveys the sense of the big events with which he deals, and of the personality of the man wrestling with them—taut, high-strung, swift in action, a strange mixture of wariness and impulsive courage, gifted with a sort of sublime common sense which to the too conventional expert seemed either magic or claptrap.

He has kept a close guard upon himself in this, the first section of the Memoirs, ending at December, 1915. The Mr. Lloyd George of the platform, who puts aside his manuscript and lets loose scorching sarcasms on those who have offended him, gives place here—generally—to Mr. Lloyd George the Elder Statesman, measuring his words with his eye on posterity, or, perhaps, holding back his heavy artillery till the end. Once only does he put aside reserve, and that is when he is denouncing the "hidden diplomacy" of Sir Edward (afterward Lord) Grey, who, he thinks, for all his good intentions, never at any time succeeded in allaying the suspicions of Germany; and he blames him for not warning Germany in time that the violation of Belgian neutrality would mean war with England.

It has been objected that Mr. Lloyd George's own attitude, before Aug. 2, 1914, scarcely encouraged Sir Edward Grey to use the language of threats to Germany; to which the former is entitled to reply that his own plain speaking to Germany in 1911 prevented the Agadir situation from drifting into war.

* * *

If anyone before 1914 had suggested that Mr. Lloyd George would one day be the idol of the nation in a war mood, impersonating its will to victory in the forceful prosecution of war, he would have been thought to be talking nonsense. Lloyd George had been a pacifist all his life. In 1900 he was leader of the movement which protested against the war with the Boers. As a Liberal Chancellor of the Exchequer he had endeavored to resist the policy of his colleagues in maintaining an overwhelming naval supremacy as compared with Germany—though he agreed that supremacy was necessary.

But once the country was committed to war, Mr. Lloyd George was to be content with nothing less than the organization of all the resources of the country for its prosecution. These pages reveal the impatience with which he found a strong-willed but conventional soldier like Lord Kitchener incapable of understanding the means by which the manufacture of munitions could be accelerated. Mr. Lloyd George was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the War Office was not primarily his business; but he was the first member of the Cabinet to call attention to the need of hastening equipment. He produced memorandum after memorandum, to which neither the Prime Minister nor the War Minister gave sufficient attention until a public outcry caused changes in the Government and led to the creation of a new Ministry of Munitions with Mr. Lloyd George in charge. The story of the methods by which he hustled the great industrialists and the trade unionists into swift, well-organized, productive action reads like the story of the drive of President Roosevelt in pursuit of industrial recovery. In a few months Mr. Lloyd George produced something like a revolution in the conduct of British industry.

* * *

While thus engaged he was also closely following and criticizing the higher strategy of the war. "The Allied strategy in France," he says, "had been a sanguinary mistake which nearly brought us to irretrievable defeat. When it failed the High Commands had no rational alternative to propose. . . . They could think of nothing better than the sacrifice of millions of men in a hopeless effort to break through." Most of the differences which were to develop later between Mr. Lloyd George and men like Asquith and Lord Grey were due to the fact that the latter thought it the duty of the politicians to repose unbounded confidence in the soldiers, no matter what mistakes they made; whereas the former realized that a modern war was much more than a soldiers' war, and that the training of the soldier in obsolete methods in some respects actually unfitted him for the higher direction of operations. Instead of throwing away lives in expensive attacks on almost impregnable lines in France, Mr. Lloyd George urged the advantage given by sea power to execute a turning movement in the Balkans, and would have lent support to the invaded Serbians which might enlist all the man power of the Balkan nations on the side of the Allies.

In critical times like those differences of opinion became a matter of life and death. The cruelty of war abroad had its bitter echo in cruel controversies at home; and Mr. Lloyd George, in proportion as he was resolute in planning victory, was destined to make enemies as well as admirers on all sides. We read in this book the story of his plans and resolves and the controversies to which they led. He is, not unnaturally, very kind to himself in the description of his achievements, and sometimes, but by no means always, too unkind to his opponents. He still appears to himself to have been invariably right, and his opponents invariably wrong. But at least he gives his reasons; and it is evidence of his perspicacity, 18 years ago, that most of the reasons which he gives now, after long deliberation, are those which he gave at the time, when decisions were taken.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

A New E. A. Robinson

Talifer, by Edwin Arlington Robinson. New York: Macmillan. $1.75.

THE surprise which Edwin Arlington Robinson has in store for his unsuspecting readers in his new book-length poem, "Talifer," will cause wide comment and delight. It is a happy ending—a happy ending to a novel in verse that nowhere is particularly gloomy. It is all the more significant that in these dark years—when Robert Frost, who is often humorous, would have certainly found that tragedy which he said New England lacked, to make great writers—Mr. Robinson, a poet from youth preoccupied with somber undertones and inner conflicts, should have written what is undoubtedly the most cheerful and optimistic of his longer poems.

In "Talifer" the atmosphere of his traditional Maine is sunnier, if not more objective, than usual. For his tale, he has chosen a small canvas with a circle of friends, all decidedly normal and agreeable contemporary Americans. As might be expected with such material, the poem neither reaches the heights of penetration and moving drama of earlier of his works, nor, on the other hand, does it wax exceedingly wordy and obscure, out-Browning Browning as his temptation has sometimes been. This, in short, is a comparatively simple tale.

* * *

The poem opens with a mystery, a delicate intellectual mystery which unfolds in the course of a pleasant and not too difficult conversation between Althea, who "like a white bird" is "left alone in a still cage of leaves and memories," and Dr. Quick, who comes home "after another foreign wandering." The trouble, it appears, is that "the last of all the Talifers," whom Althea had come to regard as legitimately her destiny, has suddenly disengaged himself from his promise to her because he has found "peace" in Karen, whose presence cools a room, whose countenance is impeccable and whose eyes are always impassable. How the wandering friend, a friend to all three, brings them out of their confusion with its apparent certainty of tragedy is carefully and beautifully told, showing how the weaker characters are guided by the stronger so that matters are set right with gain for all, or at least for all except perhaps, the friend.

This new view of life is presented with all Mr. Robinson's expert use of language and sure ear for the rhythms of speech. It is decked with bits of philosophy and enlivened with homely, apt figures of speech. There is wit and a good deal more roguery. The picture of the wise bachelor dandling Talifer's son and heir and discoursing wisely to it, the gift of a volume of Apollonius Rhodius to the classic beauty in the guise of a mouse presented to a fastidious but sleepy cat, are of this sort of excellent fooling, but there is much more than that to the new mood. There is a mellowness of view that is as grateful and blessed as the harvest days of Indian summer.

* * *

Culling lines to quote in order to give, as it were, samples of the quality of the poet and the success of his new work is made more unsatisfactory than usual because there are no purely lyric stanzas, "no purple passages." The temper is well sustained; the transitions from tragedy to comedy admirably managed. In every line, if taken in conjunction with the rest, the tone is heightened above the level of ordinary prose. There are perhaps quotable lines but they are not the measure of the quality of the whole, in dramatic effect or in literary beauty. It is a poem not to quote as Alexander Pope's verses undoubtedly are, nor to recite as Edgar Allan Poe's invite, but rather in modern fashion to read in private, to discuss afterwards and read again. For its contemporary setting, its cheering philosophy, its comparative simplicity and its high dramatic value within the limits of normal life, it should prove the most read and enjoyed of any of Mr. Robinson's poems since "Tristram"—which was none of these things and yet was tremendously popular.

I. F.

Swinburne and the Critics

Swinburne's Literary Career and Fame. by Clyde K. Hyder. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press. $3.50

MR. HYDER'S monograph differs from other studies in the history of the reputation of great and celebrated authors in that Mr. Hyder has elected to include within his survey not only the criticism of Swinburne's work but the poet's reactions to that criticism. In this sense the book is a history of Swinburne's "literary career"—but not in the sense that it offers a new estimate of his achievement. These inquiries into the "fame and after-fame" of writers of the past are of value as bibliographical compilations and also for the light they cast, directly or by inference, upon the changes and fluctuations in literary taste as generation after generation reweighs and resavors the literature of the past.

In Swinburne's case too short a time has as yet elapsed for many revulsions or revivals to occur; and it is scarcely likely that so large a library of Swinburneana will ever accumulate as clusters round the reputation of Wordsworth or Byron, to say nothing of Milton or Shakespeare. The amplitude of Mr. Hyder's bibliography is in large part due to his inclusion of an enormous mass of ephemeralities, current reviews in the daily or weekly press, jokes in Punch and Fun, parodies and what not. One does not intend to imply that the evidence which these afford is valueless; on the contrary it is in such places that one often finds the clearest reflection of the tastes and prejudices of a period. But in the present instance the real significance of this material is apparent only when its mass is contrasted with the comparative fewness of serious studies of the poet.

The story really begins with the reception of "Poems and Ballads" in 1866. Swinburne's first volume had passed almost entirely unnoticed; his second, "Atalanta," had won applause. But the celebrated volume of 1866 produced an outcry unparalleled since the appearance of "Don Juan" in 1819 and unmatched by any later English publication, even "Jude the Obscure." John Morley and the other critics of the time set the key for the tunes played by the critics and reviewers of succeeding decades. Swinburne was, and remained, the poet of amorousness and of blasphemy. In the 1870's a third note was sounded: he became the poet of "red Republicanism." From the beginning there were of course dissenting voices among the judicious. Ruskin had an uneasy sense of the young man's power. Morley, a former opponent, opened to him the pages of the Fortnightly Review. Meredith, though feeling in him the want of an intellectual "center," and though personally antipathetic to him, yielded to the charm of his rhythms.

This criticism, that Swinburne "lacked thought," that he was, as Tennyson said, "a reed through which all things blow into music," was repeated numberless times by innumerable critics—though Mr. Hyder has made a valiant attempt to enumerate them. It is varied by the accusation that he did not lack thoughts—improper thoughts. "This satyr-songster" is a phrase in a diatribe against Swinburne from the pen of Miss Marie Corelli which has escaped Mr. Hyder's vigilance. (Miss Corelli is traditionally below the notice of students of literature; but in an inquiry of this kind she is not unworthy of regard, for her opinions carried weight with an immense number of readers.)

As the decades passed the course of criticism altered. Swinburne's imitators and his own imitations of himself let down, as it were, a veil between him and the public; he was no longer a phenomenon so picturesque and portentous. His sensualities and blasphemies and republicanism became part of literary history. And an increasing number of serious students of literature came to appreciate the significance of the poet's ideas, thus bringing about a shift of emphasis. "The poet of liberty," says Mr. Hyder, "has to some extent overshadowed the poet of passion."

All this and much more is passed in detailed review in this entertaining volume. In its course a good many old stories are retold, perhaps with unnecessary detail: the quarrels with Buchanan and Furnivall and Churton Collins and Whistler and so forth; and there is, perhaps unavoidably, a good deal of somewhat trivial literary gossip. But the task has been done exhaustively and it was worth doing. The book does not alter one's conception of the main lines along with Swinburne's fame developed or of the position where it stands today; but it serves to confirm impressions already formed and will form those not previously fixed. It is written in a simple and gentlemanly style; it is sound in sense and taste; it is without prurience. The ample notes, gathered at the end, should not be overlooked, nor the impressive bibliography. The reader will find throughout lively entertainment and material for a picture of literary life in London in the sixties and seventies.

We have noted but one omission of any impotance: Mr. Masterman's essay on Swinburne in the volume entitled "In Peril of Change." Unpublished letters of Colvin and Watson would have cast further light upon their opinions of the poet. The writer signing himself "A. Fogey," whom Mr. Hyder quotes on page 21, was Andrew Lang.

S. C. C.

D. Spiegel

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Illustration From "Paris to the Life," by Paul Morand, Which the Oxford University Press Will Publish Oct. 12.

Alison's Household

A Gay Family, by Ethel Boileau. New York: Dutton. $2.

WHAT an intelligent mother desires for her children and how she manages to help them attain it is the serious foundation of a lively, airy novel by Ethel Boileau called "A Gay Family."

The story is told in the first person, through the mouth of Alison Mallory, wife of Hugh, younger brother to the master of Mallory Court and manager of the estate. Hugh and Alison have three children—Martin, subaltern in the Scots Greys; Veronica, just presented at Court, and Colin, a student at Oxford.

Alison wants Veronica to be happy—to be courageous, loyal and kind; indifferent to the world's opinion; not so consistent as to become pigheaded; not so obtrusively unselfish as to embarrass other people; disinclined to attach too much importance to "love," but eventually married to a man who suits her.

* * *

About young Colin his mother is not so anxious as his father is, because she sees so much of herself in him. He is revolutionary, skeptical, clever, irritating to conservatives like his father, naturally artistic and furious if anyone takes him too seriously. He represents Alison's own rebellion against the routine of her married life, but she thinks he will come out all right.

Martin, the eldest, is always well-balanced, kind, reliable. He gives her no trouble. She says he is like his father, and yet she does not really seem to care very much for his father.

Alison's problem is that of an eager, attractive woman who realizes that her children have grown up and that she must withdraw to the side lines. Her particular problems are complicated by a faint but ever-present feeling that she married the wrong man, by her lack of interest in Mallory Court, which they must all struggle to maintain, and by her passionate yearning for the mountains and glens of her native Highlands.

* * *

These problems do not weigh too heavily. The family is suitably called "gay," for though money is scarcer than they wish, they have enough to do the things they enjoy. They take part in the social and political life of the county. They go up to London to see a play, or dance, or shop. Moreover they enjoy one another's society. The young people tear about the country in their own car or the cars of their friends. They get engaged. At least Martin and Veronica do, to wholly eligible and charming young persons like themselves. Colin causes a worry by attaching himself to a married woman, an utter siren, and his mother shows her cleverness by stepping in and prying him loose.

Except for an exasperating habit of telling the story in the present tense, and a couple of favorite liberties with good English, Miss Boileau's way of writing gives pleasure. It is rapid and sparkling, and some passages, notably those that deal with Alison's ideals about her job of motherhood and those that record her visit to her beloved Scottish home, have heart underneath their glitter.

The Wide Open Spaces

The Unexpected, by Frank Penn-Smith. London: Cape. 7s. 6d. net. Brasilian Adventure, by Peter Fleming. London: Cape. 7s. 6d. net.

IT HAS often been remarked concerning travel literature that the travel which has been stiffened by a purpose other than literary makes better reading than the travel of curiosity. It is rare for curiosity to be curious enough, whereas the man with a purpose has the next thing to a stake in the visited country and his business and the strange place are like flint and tinder to each other.

The trouble is that the unliterary traveler can so rarely write, and that the literary traveler has not the same opportunity or capacity for experience. But two writers who have succeeded in these respective manners are Mr. Penn-Smith and Mr. Peter Fleming. Mr. Penn-Smith had a purpose enforced upon his travels from early manhood. Given a chance he would have taken up writing or painting as his career instead of prospecting for metals; and if this at any time has seemed a tragedy to him, he has the consolation of knowing that he is the kind of man writers most envy: the man who has an immense capacity for experience combined with a faculty for understanding and imparting it without the hidden miseries and subterfuges of the literary mind.

* * *

The son of unusual parents suspected in bourgeois Liverpool of being snobs and aristocrats because of their self-containment in their love of art and music and their yearly visits to cultivated French circles, the young man emigrated to Tasmania with his family when its fortunes collapsed. The would-be artist turned to sheep farming and quarrying, and, since these not unnaturally failed in such inexperienced hands, he found himself, with his family to support, picking up his first experience as a prospector and surveyor of metals. The work ruined forever his artist's hands, but it is evident that he was essentially and finally an artist in it. He spent years in outback Australia, then in South Africa, Rhodesia and Nigeria searching for tin, copper and gold and thrown into the company of all kinds and conditions of men.

Oddly mannered as his writing is—rather irritatingly so at first—it has an abrupt fervor, a blessed economy, and stamps its scenes hard and clear without padding on the page. Mr. Penn-Smith is not the first man whose trade has taken him into gold diggings, deserts and the glaring Australian wildernesses, among the floods and droughts of Africa, among Kaffirs, cannibals and the strange medley of white eccentrics who glower and grunt in solitary places, but he is one of the very few who are readable.

Mr. Penn-Smith has a memory clear of all tedium and he seems to get out of all the people he recalls that significant thing which makes them live.

* * *

Mr. Fleming had no serious business in the forests of Brazil, and is entertainingly conscious of the fact. The ostensible purpose of his expedition was to clear up the mystery of the disappearance of Colonel Fawcett, supposed though not known to have been slain by Indians west of the middle reaches of the Rio das Mortes some eight or nine years ago. The Fawcett mystery, in which it is difficult to distinguish truth from legend, really fascinated Mr. Fleming, but most of the expedition apparently were out to enjoy themselves. He and two companions "mutinied" to attempt a solution, not without some undignified bickering totally at variance with the popular conception of the unity of heroic expeditions. His side of this adventure is exciting and the final anti-climax of his race down the Amazon with little money and less food against the party with whom he had quarreled has the thrill of good farce.

Mr. Fleming is a self-conscious traveler. He is aware that the jungles of the world are overcrowded with the tracks of travelers who have romanced later about their emotions and achievements. He satirizes expedition jargon, the pseudo-heroics of solid romantics by their camp fires. There has, he feels, come into these only too gentlemanly advances upon astonished Nature a slightly ludicrous air. He is therefore out to "debunk" adventure, and the rapid malice of his eye fits him for the task. His Major Pingle is a musical comedy villain. The serious observation in the book is undoubtedly the more effective for all this.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Dutton is the American publisher of Lilian McCarthy's "Myself and My Friends," the English edition of which (Butterworth) was reviewed in these columns July 29.

Walter Starkie's "Raggle-Taggle" is being published by Dutton in October. The English edition (John Murray) was reviewed in these columns May 27.

Constructive Social Laws

The Natural Laws of Social Convulsion, by Sidney A. Reeve. New York: Dutton. $5 net.

ONE could criticize the present work of Mr. Reeve on various grounds. For example, though it has nothing whatever to do with his subject, he goes out of his way to rail at orthodox spelling and demands a reform of the dictionary. Again, it may be found that he is too prolix and not always clear. Further, it would seem that the first part of the work—on the French Revolution—would have gained by being altogether detached from the second part, which is a general disquisition on cosmic energetics.

But when these and a number of other observations have been made, it remains true that the author has a personal viewpoint which we would do well to try to understand. His outlook is revolutionary. To explain it in a few words is an impossible task. Yet the reviewer is helped by a summary in which it is asserted that neither war nor revolution is an outburst of uncontrollable passion, but a natural phenomenon having a definite function in social evolution. This does not mean that we need be the helpless victims of outside forces. It would appear rather to refer us back to the conception of causation. Now that causation may be altogether different from that which we suppose.

This automatic natural function, if we could only understand it, would be found to be, says the author, always creative, constructive and beneficial. It is degraded unnecessarily "into wholesale tragedy for individuals, through man's ignorant opposition of his will to a beneficence which he fails to understand as such."

In his table of alleged natural laws, he asserts that constructive social evolution, namely the replacement of older forms of social organization by newer ones better fitted to the time, is performed automatically; education as to proper relationships has never yet been accomplished; the governing force under every known system of government has always been wealth; appliances and economies determine evolution in politics, ethics, art, drama, literature and creed. He states that the factory system, guided by the ultimate consumer, is the sole source of modern wealth, and that the modern system of distribution of wealth consists in combat over ownership. Profitable old régimes, such as commercialism, grow inevitably beyond human control. He lays down such axioms as: The chief source of unemployment is commercialism.

Now there are fixed ideas and institutions which are profitable and established in law, custom, public sentiment and power. There develop unseen forces menacing every régime which has not been able to perceive even vaguely the inevitable clash. It is the business of intellect to attempt to foresee on what lines we are moving, and so far it has failed in its mission.

Put shortly, one of Mr. Reeve's laws is that no unusual expansion of wealth has ever occurred which did not beget a major social convulsion. Yet in all the economic crises of the past in which the profits gradually diminished with time and inventional progress, the equilibrium remained stable and so social cataclysm ensued. It was when the profits of the old régime increased that there were perturbations. The old régime resorts to violence, but is finally eliminated from the social organism.

The issue is never fought out in the open; it is always disguised. When there is an irreconcilable inconsistency between two economic systems within the structure of the community, one must obviously disappear. But reason never determines the acts of large masses of people. Upheavals produce a new mental attitude. The things on which our civilization is based were forced on us by dire necessity. Is it possible to foresee future events and avoid useless struggle? The author is certain that there has never been a class war—that the line of cleavage is always vertical rather than horizontal. We proceed empirically—we do not think.

This statement of the thesis—though as far as possible I have borrowed the author's words—is altogether inadequate. The book itself runs to nearly 600 closely printed pages. Its first part is a remarkable contribution to the study of the French Revolution which overthrows a good deal that has been taught in schools; and it undoubtedly serves to illustrate the theme. It discounts, for example, the supposed distress of France. On the contrary, wealth was growing. Nor was it directed against the throne at the beginning. Nor was it an uprising of the people. It was the result of unprecedented prosperity which upset equilibrium.

Church Union in Canada

Church Union in Canada, Its Causes and Consequences, by Claris Edwin Silcox. New York: Institute of Social and Religious Research. $3.

AMIDST what seems to be a supermaterialistic age, far-reaching and dynamic spiritual forces are at work. Men have become aware of the incapacity of the human will to solve life's problems, and are receptive to the teachings of spiritually minded men and women, and willing to drop their loads of sectarianism, bigotry, agnosticism and atheism, and become as "little children."

An inspiring sign is seen in the sinking of petty differences and jealousies by three great Protestant sects to consolidate their efforts in the United Church of Canada. How this epochal event came about, the causes, both worldly and spiritual, that urged them to it, the manner in which opposition was met and vanquished and the major problems finally solved with Christian charity and patience, is set forth simply and impartially in this work by Mr. Silcox.

Necessarily the history of such a movement must draw generously on facts and figures, dip into the racial, numerical and financial standings of the uniting churches—Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational—and even paint in an authentic background of origins and of social, political and religious conditions against which the religious drama can be studied and understood. But even in its erudition this history will prove interesting to the general reader, while to the student it provides an indispensable source of information gathered by a Canadian in Canada while yet the event is fresh in the minds of men. To those churches of other lands whose leaders pray for similar movements toward unification such a chronicle must be both an inspiration and practical guide, prefiguring that day, already partially realized in Canada, that was foretold in the following words by the Rev. George Monro Grant, later principal of Queen's University, as long ago as 1874, at a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Montreal:

> God will give us the church of the future. It shall arise in the midst of us, with no sound of hammer heard upon it, comprehensive of all the good and beauty that He has ever evolved in history. To this church Episcopacy shall contribute her comely order, her faithful and loving conservatism; and Methodism impart her enthusiasm, her zeal for missions and her ready adaptiveness to the necessities of the country; the Baptist shall give his full testimony to the sacred rights of the individual; the Congregationalist his to the freedom and independency of the congregation; and Presbyterianism shall come in her massive, well-knit strength, holding high the word of God; and when, or even before, all this comes to pass, that is, when we have proved our Christian charity as well as our faithfulness, proved by deeds, not by words, who shall say that our Roman Catholic brethren also shall not see eye to eye with us, and seal with their consent that true unity, the image of which they so fondly love? Why not? God can do greater things even than this. And who of us shall say, God forbid?

It is on such idealism that the United Church was founded and now thrives.

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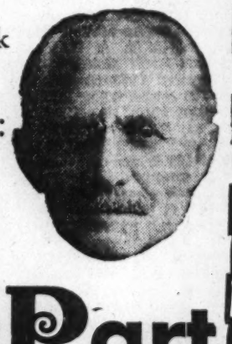

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Sell Off Sharply Before Meeting Support

Prices Climb Back to Higher Territory, Closing Firm

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Uneasy financial markets dipped and rallied spasmodically today as traders confusedly attempted to form some conclusion as to the Government's future monetary program.

Stocks received support after a sharp sell-off and, under the leadership of metal issues, climbed back to higher territory. The close was steady to firm.

Transfers approximated 900,000 shares.

Equities started out in a dull and irregular fashion. Another drive started on American Telephone and some of the leaders. The Telephone issue slumped to 115¼, but displayed resistance with other depressed shares, and soon came back to around 120 for a net gain of about 2½.

United States Smelting spurted some 7 points.

Grains were soft for a while, but they rallied along with cotton and some other commodities. Bonds were mixed. The dollar was a little easier in foreign exchange dealings.

Shares of Homestake Mining, on a few sales, got up 10 points, while American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Dome and McIntyre Porcupine advanced 1 to 3 or more in final transactions. National Distillers was off about 4 at one time, but recovered most of the decline.

Stocks up fractionally to around 2 points or more included Union Pacific, St. Joseph Lead, Western Union, Allied Chemical, Celanese, General Motors, Consolidated Gas, United States Steel, United States Industrial Alcohol, Johns-Manville, New York Central, Chrysler, Case and Santa Fe.

Rumors Without Effect

Fresh reports from Washington that the Administration would soon define its fiscal policies did not create any unusual market excitement owing to the fact that rumors of an announcement of this sort have been floating around brokerage and banking circles for the last several weeks.

That stabilization of the dollar, at some officially depreciated gold point, would eventually be a necessity if business and industrial improvement were to continue, has for some time been accepted as a foregone conclusion by some financiers. At what point the dollar may be pegged, however, is the question that has been wrinkling the brows of speculators. The American monetary unit, as measured in terms of European gold currencies, has recently been hanging between 65 and 66 cents.

Considering the decline in stocks which has taken place during the last 10 days, the shrinkage of $19,000,000 in brokers' loans for the week ended Sept. 27 was less than had been anticipated.

Some stock averages recorded a drop of around 10 per cent during this week, while the decline in loans amounted to a little more than 2 per cent. The upward adjustment of margin requirements, which went into effect on Sept. 15, is said to have been partly responsible for the relatively small recession in the loans total. Owing to the higher margin rule, brokers say, there was comparatively little forced liquidation of accounts.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Because we have been treated to so many false movements recently, we would allow the market further time to outline more clearly the significance of prevailing cross-currents, particularly so in that announcement of a definite monetary policy appears imminent, according to press dispatches.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Before long we should have some statement from the Administration anent its monetary policies. When it comes, we believe we will find that business, as always in the past, is making normal strides toward recovery.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: In comparison with July prices the better classes of securities have fared worse than the more speculative ones. This showing is probably due to the fear of the possibility of some unsound inflation, the adoption of which has recently been openly advocated. The feeling is strong, however, that government officials do not favor this fallacious type of cure for business illness.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: Awaiting official announcements from Washington, advise continuing policy of picking up additional stock for trading purposes on small setbacks.

Josephthal & Co., New York: If stocks are again weak this morning an increase in selling pressure may be anticipated from trading quarters but if prices held one would seem to be justified in making moderate purchases for a turn.

Dividend Declarations

Public Service Company of Indiana declared quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the $6 prior preferred and 87½ cents on the 7 per cent cumulative prior preferred, both payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Sept. 30. Three months ago the regular rates of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred and $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred were paid.

The National Equity Co., Inc., industrial bankers, of Woonsocket, R. I., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the $10 par preferred stock, payable Oct. 1.

California-Oregon Power Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred, 75 cents on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred and 75 cents on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred, Series 1927. All are payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30. Dividends declared on the preferred issues represent one-half of the regular rate previously paid. All issues are $100 par and are cumulative.

Mohawk Investment Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

State Street Investment Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Amerada Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the capital stock, payable Oct. 11 to stockholders of record Oct. 14.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—There were 21 favorable dividend changes during the past week compared with 36 in the previous week, the Standard Statistics Company reported today. The gain is well above the average of the past several months. Unfavorable revisions numbered 20 compared with 14 the week before.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 30	Last Sept. 29
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	2100	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	900	17	16½	17	17
9⅝	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	300	5	5	5	5
112	47½	3¾¶	Air Reduction	1600	103½	100	103	105
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	13800	26¼	24	26	25¼
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	2600	4½	4	4½	4
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	9	9	9	9¼
21	1½	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
26	5	..	Alleghany Steel	50	17	16	16	16
145½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	3600	136¾	133½	136¾	135¼
26⅝	8	..	Allis Chalmers	400	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15¾
47	18½	2	Amerada	300	39¾	39	39¾	39½
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	25¾	25½	25½	26
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	300	14½	14	14	14¾
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	11½	10½	11½	11⅜
64	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	57½	56	57½	59
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	4300	89¾	86¼	89¾	88¾
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	3600	28¼	27	28	27½
59¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	300	43	40½	40½	45½
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	11700	58¼	54½	57½	57
6	1	..	Am Ancasutic T	300	2⅛	2½	2⅜	..
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	6500	10	9¼	10	9½
21½	4½	-1	Am Hawaiian	600	14½	13¾	14½	14
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	700	8	7½	8	8½
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	100	8	8	8	8
15½	4¼	..	Am International	600	9	8¾	9	9
39½	4¾	..	Am Locomotive	2900	33⅛	30½	33⅛	32
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	300	55	54	54	55½
23⅝	3½	..	Am Metal	500	19¼	18	19¼	18¼
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	4600	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
41⅞	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	20	20	20	20⅝
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	6400	13½	12⅞	13½	13
13⅜	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	4500	18¾	17¾	18⅜	17⅞
47¾	20⅛	.3	Am Safety Razor	200	37	36¾	36¾	..
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	32000	16¼	15½	15½	16½
53⅞	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	21700	46¾	42¼	44¼	42⅝
87	21	..	Am Smelt & R pf	300	82	80½	80½	82
27	4¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	1600	21¾	21	21¾	21¼
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	63	62¾	62¾	63
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	19300	120¼	115	120¼	117½
25	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	800	9	8¾	9	9¾
37⅞	10	..	Am Tob F pf	60	18	18⅛	18	18
43¼	10⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	2400	20¾	20	20¾	20¼
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	1100	11⅝	10½	11⅛	11
61½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1800	50	47¾	50	50
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	7	6¾	7	6⅞
22⅞	..	..	Anaconda Cop	15600	15⅞	14⅝	15⅞	15⅛
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	600	21¼	19⅞	20¼	20⅛
14½	2⅝	..	Andes Copper	100	8⅛	8⅛	8½	..
9⅝	1	..	A W P Vaper	100	6	6	6	6
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	200	25	25	25	52¼
7¾	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	1400	4½	4	4½	4¼
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	1600	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1200	50	48½	49⅝	52
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
35½	6¾	..	Asso Oil	200	10	9¾	10	9¾
80¼	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	4200	55½	53	55⅛	54½
79⅝	50	3	Atchison pf	100	61	61	61	61⅛
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	500	33	33	33	35
26	4½	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
31⅞	12⅝	1	Atl Refining	3200	26	25¼	26	26
28¼	1½	..	Atlas Tack	1400	26	25⅝	26	26¼
64¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	3200	46½	45	46	46¼
9⅜	4½	..	Austin Nichols	100	4½	4½	4½	..
16⅝	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	4100	9⅜	8⅜	9⅜	8¾

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17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	11200	13	12¼	13	12⅝
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	6400	26⅞	25½	26½	27⅛
39	9⅝	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	27	26	26	27
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	3600	9	8¼	9	9
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	400	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	900	9	8¾	9	9
96½	62¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	93	93	93	92¼
15	13¼	1½	Beni Ind Loan	500	14	13¾	14	14
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	2700	15	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
49¼	16⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	6400	33⅜	32¼	33⅜	33⅜
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	500	59	56½	56½	58
19	3½	..	Blaw Knox	500	10½	10¼	10½	10½
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	900	37	36	37	37¼
37⅜	18	1.60	Borden	4600	22⅝	22	22¼	23
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	1500	14¼	14¼	14¼	15⅛
14⅜	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	3200	9¼	8½	9¼	9
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	3400	31½	30½	31½	31½
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	6½	6½	6½	7
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	68	68	68	67¾
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	200	10¼	9¾	9¾	10½
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	7	6¼	6	7¼
19¾	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	9½	9½	9½	10
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	600	6	5½	6	5⅝
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	27	27	27	26½
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	600	4½	4	4½	3½
5	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	500	3½	3½	3½	3½
20½	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	800	14	13½	13¾	14½
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1000	3¼	3¼	3¼	2¾
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1200	25¾	24¾	25¾	25

			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	200	21	21	21	21
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	600	1	1	1	1
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	8	8	8	8½
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	800	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	2800	30¾	29¼	30¾	29⅝
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	2300	14¼	13¾	14¼	14⅛
35½	14	1¶	Cannon Mills	200	28	27	28	26¾
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	3000	68¼	64	68⅛	66¾
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	600	19½	19	19¼	19½
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	38200	44¾	41	44¼	42⅝
11⅞	5¾	..	Century Ribbon	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	12900	37⅝	33½	37¼	34½
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	1100	3⅛	3	3	3
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	300	38	37½	37½	38½
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3100	47¾	40⅝	41¾	41¾
7⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt West	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
14¾	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	8½	8½	8½	8
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	600	5⅞	5½	5¾	5¾
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1500	9½	8½	9¼	9⅜
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	1400	9	8½	9	9¼
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	7	6¾	7	7
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	18	17	18	17
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	22	22	22	22
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	400	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	32100	41⅞	38¾	40¾	40¼
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	15	15	15	15½
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	66	66	66	65
3⅝	⅛	..	City Stores	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	900	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	27½	26	27½	27
22⅝	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	600	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	600	20¼	19¼	19½	19½
54	16	..	Colo F & I pf	10	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	..
51	15	..	Colo & Southern	10	26½	26½	26½	27¼
42⅜	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	20½	20½	20½	..
28⅛	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	4600	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	14½
27⅜	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	800	23¼	23	23¼	21½
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	600	52	50⅜	51	52
19	4	..	Comm Credit	1800	17	16	17	16
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	36¼	35	36¼	36
57	9	.60	Comm Solvents	29400	35⅞	33⅞	35¾	35⅛
6½	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	4800	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
60½	21	6	Comwith &S 6pf	200	29½	29	29	29¼
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	1300	21½	20½	21½	21½
55⅞	54	4½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	..
64⅛	40	3.40	Consol Gas	5500	42	39¼	41½	40⅛
15⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	18600	13½	12⅜	13½	12⅞
3¼	..	..	Consol Textile	300	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	100	7½	7½	7½	..
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	200	12	12	12	12¾
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	500	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
69	35	2	Cont Can	700	64	62½	64	64½
36⅛	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	25½	25½	25½	25½
4	1	..	Cont Motors	600	1½	1½	1½	1½
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	7800	17	16	17	16¼
90⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1200	86⅜	84½	86⅜	86¼
148¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	1100	136¼	136¼	136	..
7½	2¾	..	Coty	200	4¾	4½	4½	4½
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	400	8⅝	8½	8½	..
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1000	38	36½	37	38
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	900	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	100	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
11¼	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	700	4⅜	4¼	4	4½
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	47	45¼	45¼	46
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	300	17½	17¼	17	19¾
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	49	49	49	..
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1700	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	5	4⅞	5	..

			—D—					
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	2400	29⅜	27½	28½	28¾
93¾	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	900	60½	58	60¼	60¾
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	3600	27½	25¾	27½	26¾
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	100	5½	5½	5½	..
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	300	62½	62	62½	63
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	400	25¼	24¾	25	25
39½	12	1¶	Dome Mines	6900	36¾	34¼	36¾	34⅝
26⅜	10½	1.20¶	Dominion Stores	800	18¼	18	18⅛	18
18½	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1500	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
83⅝	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	3900	75⅞	72	75½	74½

			—E—					
10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	800	78¼	76	76½	80
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Axle & Sp	600	12	11¾	12	11¾
5¼	3⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	100	3	3	..	..
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1500	16¾	15½	16¾	16½
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	2200	4¼	3½	3⅞	4⅛
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	4400	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
15⅝	3½	2	Elec Pow & Lt	1200	6½	6¼	6⅜	6⅝
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	..
14¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Big	500	9½	8¾	9½	8¾
13⅞	3	..	Erie RR	1400	15¾	14¾	15½	16
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	600	15½	15¼	15½	16½
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	300	4	4	7½	8¼
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	100	4	4	4	4¼

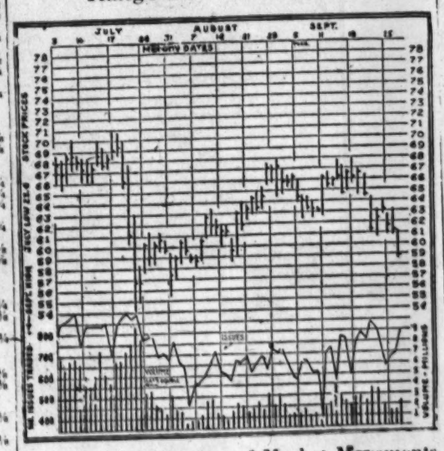
			—F—					
42	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	30	30	30	..
11¾	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	900	6½	6	6	6½
6¾	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	100	2½	2½	2½	..
31½	9¼	.40	First Nat Stores	100	50	50	50	50
70¼	43	2½	First Nat Stores	1200	14⅛	13⅝	14	..
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1200	14½	13	19	27
25¼	13½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	12½	12½	12½	14
23⅜	2	..	Foundation	1100	15½	15	15	15½
19	12½	..	Fox Film A	2200	42½	41	42½	42
47⅜	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas					

			—G—					
8¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¾
12	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	700	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7½
85	42	6	Gen Am Im pf ww	100	70	70	70	..
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	800	31½	30½	31½	31
27	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	400	14½	13¾	14¼	14
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	200	4½	4½	4½	4¼
11⅝	1¼	..	Gen Cable	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
23	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	8300	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	19¼
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1600	36½	34¾	36½	35
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	100	1	1	1	1
2⅞	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	1	1	1	..
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	1400	64¼	64	64	64⅜
35¾	10	1	Gen Motors	18200	28¾	27¼	28⅝	28⅛
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	88¼	88	88	88⅝
..	4⅜	..	Gen Realty	1400	2½	1⅞	1⅞	2
19¾	2½	..	Gen Refractories	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	2¼
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1400	13½	12⅝	12½	13⅛
7⅞	3¼	..	Gimbel Bros	500	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
33	5¼	..	Gimbel Bros pf	300	18½	18½	18½	..
20	3¾	..	Glidden	800	15	15	15	15½
91½	48	7	Glidden ppf	30	86	86	86	..
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1400	8¾	7⅝	8¾	8¾
27⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	500	20	20	20	20
21½	3	..	Goodrich	1900	13½	12½	13½	13⅜
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	3400	34½	31⅝	34½	33
17½	7⅝	..	Gotham Silk Hos	900	9¼	9	9	9¼
5⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	500	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
15⅞	3⅞	..	Granby	800	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10⅛
10⅜	3⅜	..	Grand Union	700	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5½
36⅞	22½	3	Grand Un pf	700	21⅛	20	20	21½
33¾	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	1900	19	18½	19	19¼
16¾	5½	..	Great Nor Ore	200	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
41	7	2.40	Great West Sug	7900	38⅞	37⅛	38⅝	38
4⅜	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	2400	2½	2	2	2
11½	1¾	..	Gulf Mobile & N	700	3¼	4	4	4½
64	16⅛	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	49	49	49	..

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 30	Last Sept. 29
2½	⅛	..	—H—					
32¾	6	..	Hackensack Wtr	100	22½	22½	22½	..
..	¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	5
2½	¼	..	Hall Printing	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
9⅞	1¼	..	Hanna (MA) pf	10	81	81	81	80
85	45½	7	Hazel Atlas	600	74	73½	73½	76
85⅞	44	3¾¶	Hayes Body	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3½	¾	..	Hercules Powder	400	44	41¾	41¾	43½
63	15	1½	Hercules Powd pf	10	104½	104½	104½	..
110	85	7	Hershey Choc	600	50	50	50	50
72	35½	3	Holland Furnace	400	5	4¾	5	5
10½	3½	..	Hollander	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
16½	3¼	..	Homestake Min	600	351	340	351	341
370	140	12¶	Houston Oil	600	26	25½	26	26½
38	8¼	..	Houston Oil new	700	5½	5	5	5
7⅜	1⅞	..	Howe Sound	3600	30½	28¼	30½	29
31⅞	5⅞	1	Hudson & Man	600	14½	14¼	14½	14½
19	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	3600	10⅞	9⅞	10⅜	10⅜
16⅜	2	..	Hupp Motors	1200	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
7¾	1⅜	..						

			—I—					
50¾	8½	..	Ill Central	2500	30¼	28⅝	30	30¼
60½	16	..	Ill Central pf	100	37	37	37	..
82½	24	4	Indus Rayon	600	70	66	70	68
78	19½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	400	51½	50	51½	53
9½	2	..	Inspiration Cop	200	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
4½	1⅜	.15	Insuranshare Del	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3¾	1¼	..	Insuranshare Md	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
10¼	4½	..	Interboro Rap T	1400	9	8	8½	9

Sensitive Market Average Daily Range 20 Active Stocks



Weekly Interpretation of Market Movements

*By HUMPHREY B. NEILL, President, Neill-Tyson,

Financial: News and Comment

Sweden, Forced Off Gold, Turns To Price Levels

(Continued from Page 1)

process of deflation which was allowed to go on all over the world after 1928 had the effect of continually raising the value of gold. This process was most pernicious to production and trade, and particularly had the bad effect of seriously aggravating the burden of all debts.

In September, 1931, England found it impossible any longer to adjust its own economic conditions to such a deflationary process and had to abandon the gold standard.

Forced to Abandon Gold

For the same reasons, and on account of the intimate trade connections between Sweden and Great Britain and of the overwhelming importance of the pound sterling as a means of international payments, Sweden was more or less bound to follow England's example. In September, 1931, Sweden found itsself in a position where a continued deflation would have exposed its economic life to very serious results.

Having thus practically been forced off the gold standard, Sweden had to choose a new standard for regulating the value of its currency. The standard chosen was the maintenance of the general level of commodity prices. No doubt there would have been good reasons for an attempt to raise this price level somewhat above the low point to which it had been brought down by the previous pernicious deflation.

However, when Sweden was forced off the gold standard, the most urgent task was to show that this step did not mean that the Swedish currency was to be left open to uncontrolled inflation. In order to maintain confidence in the Swedish paper currency, the stabilization of the general level of commodity prices was fixed, for the time being, as the aim of Swedish monetary policy.

In spite of all doubts as to the possibility of realizing such a program it was carried through with the most remarkable success.

Maintained Price Level

In August, 1931, the official price index was 109, as compared with 100 for 1913. In September this index was brought down to a minimum of 107. The figures for August and September 1932 were 108 and 110. It may, of course, always be said that several factors contributed to this success.

Anyhow, it is a fact that the Swedish price level was kept practically stable during the first year after the abandonment of the gold standard and that with regard to such stability the Swedish currency was far superior to the currencies remaining on the gold standard.

It is often contended that this stability only concealed great variations in different groups of prices, and that, therefore, Swedish monetary policy failed to establish stable price relations. Such criticism only proves an incapacity of realizing what is meant by monetary stabilization.

Monetary policy has only to regulate the value of money, and has nothing to do with relative prices of different commodities, which must always be determined by economic conditions. The criterion of a successful stabilization in terms of commodities is necessarily the stability of an average of prices.

Swedish Crown Depressed

When Sweden had abandoned the gold standard, its currency was exposed, like all other paper currencies, to an international distrust, followed by a general undervaluation of the Swedish crown. This undervaluation was never a part of the Swedish policy, and Sweden cannot be blamed for that.

The result for Sweden of the undervaluation was, however, a sharp appreciation of the gold currencies and a considerable rise of the prices of imported goods. These prices, however, had been abnormally low during the period immediately preceding the abandonment of the gold standard, and, to a certain extent, they had to rise, if normal relations should be restored.

In September, 1931, the price index for imported goods was 80, whereas that for exported goods was 111, and the total index 109, according to calculations of the Svenska Handelsbanken.

In September the following year the total index was unaltered: that of export goods had gone down to 108, whereas the index for import goods had risen to 99. Still, the price level of import goods was considerably lower than the average price level. The argument that Sweden has suffered from the rise of the price level of its import goods should therefore not be unduly stressed.

Price Level Falls

After September 1932 the Swedish price level began to fall, and in March 1933 the figure 104 was reached, the import goods index being at that time reduced to 92—figures of Svenska Handelsbanken. Public opinion, however, did not look upon this renewed deflationary tendency with favor.

As Sweden had now proved its capacity of controlling its internal price level, it was generally felt that the time had come for raising the price level above the low point reached in September 1931. In such a price-raising policy Sweden would of course prefer to see Great Britain and the United States take the lead, and in such a case Sweden would gladly coöperate for the restoration of a substantially higher price level.

Failing such a lead, Sweden, however, was ready to raise its internal price level independently, although it was recognized that in such a case the rise had to be more restricted. A royal commission made a report to that effect, and this report was accepted by the Riksdag in June 1933. This may therefore be regarded as the official program of Sweden's present monetary policy.

So far however, no active measures for raising the price level have been taken, the small rise up to 106 for July (index of Svenska Handelsbanken) being only a moderate reflex of the rise in prices that has taken place in Great Britain and the United States.

Difficult of Analysis

It is difficult, not to say impossible, to state the exact effects of Sweden's abandonment of the gold standard. No doubt Sweden has had to go through bad experiences since September, 1931. But all countries have had to do that. It must also be observed that Sweden is particularly dependent on its export trade, comparatively much more so than the United States.

In a period when international trade was exposed to the most severe contraction in its history, and when Great Britain abandoned its traditional free trade and severely restricted its imports, a country like Sweden could not possibly escape the serious consequences. At the same time Sweden had to suffer from the extraordinary calamity of the Kreuger collapse.

In spite of these most adverse conditions the Swedish people have maintained a high standard of living, and only very moderate reductions of wages have taken place, the wage-level being much higher than that prevailing elsewhere on the European continent.

There is hardly any ground for referring the present economic depression in Sweden to the abandonment of the gold standard. On the contrary, it seems clear enough that an endeavor to maintain the gold standard would have made the situation still worse. Such an atempt would have required a further violent deflation, aggravating the debts of the Swedish farmers and other producers and hampering economic activity still more than was actually the case.

No False Values Wanted

Sweden is united in its determination not to accept any program for "stabilizing" its currency in terms of gold as long as no sufficient guarantees are given against a further rise in the value of this metal. Public opinion in Sweden wants a real stabilization; that is, such a regulation of the country's money as will insure stability to the general level of commodity prices.

Such a stabilization, however, should not take place before present prices have been raised to a level where it is possible, broadly speaking, for the producer to cover his costs of production.

Sweden's example may be useful for other countries, but only if it is perfectly understod that Sweden has neither willfully depreciated its currency nor consented to uncontrolled inflation, and that the central point of Swedish monetary policy is that the authorities should have the value of the country's currency under their control and should use their power for securing the highest possible stability to the general level of commodity prices.

No doubt it would denote an immense step forward if the leading countries of the world could unite themselves in a monetary policy on the same lines.

World Production Of Gold Increases

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 30

WORLD gold production increased in August, reports the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Output totaled 1,994,000 fine ounces, as compared with 1,992,000 in July and 1,935,000 in June. Production in the United States was 181,000 ounces, a gain of 5000 over July.

June output was 143,000 ounces.

Canada's August total was 250,000 ounces, the same as in July, but a decrease of 11,000 ounces from June.

Inflation Talk Still Influence In Grain Market

Week's Fluctuations in Wheat Erratic—Buyers Cautious

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—Fluctuations in wheat this week have been erratic, with the price at Chicago pivoting around the 90-cents mark for the December.

The trade has been influenced largely by the daily rumors coming out of Washington regarding various plans that are supposedly being contemplated by the Government. The question of inflation will not down in the grain trade, and there are spurts of strength whenever rumors that inflation will soon be in effect, and sharp recessions when contrary reports come to hand.

Other plans including the proposition that the Government will buy up surplus stocks of grains and other foods for distribution through relief channels and the possibility that loans will be made direct to farmers at a comparatively high price level, all had effect at times, but in each case when prices moved up, they immediately settled back.

Buyers Cautious

The outside trade is light, and buyers have been caught so many times recently in their efforts to get in ahead of an expected advance that they appear to be extremely chary of taking hold.

Prices are sufficiently high to keep receipts liberal in the northwest, and there has been enough hedging pressure to be a factor at times owing to the thin volume of business.

The elements of strength that the market is expected to reflect later on as the result of the small crops of all grains in this country, and especially in wheat itself are not yet evident. Old crop supplies are still towering over the market, and tend to counteract the constructive influence.

It is expected that plans will soon be announced in regard to the exportation of the Pacific Coast surplus under a bounty or subsidy arrangement. This will change the situation east of the Rockies only to the extent that some of that wheat would probably be marketed in the southwest if the export plans failed to materialize.

Cash Markets Firm

Domestic cash markets are holding firm and it is probable that there will be an active demand from millers as soon as the flour trade shows a seasonable pick-up. Spring wheat receipts are expected to diminish sharply before long as the harvest was unusually early, and weather conditions were extremely favorable for thrashing and moving the crop. As a result a large percentage of the crop has been moved to date. However, the decline in the northwest movement has not come as quickly as many expected, present prices apparently being satisfactory to many holders.

There is little in the foreign situation to give much encouragement unless there is some crop trouble in Argentina or Australia. In both those countries prospects have improved with good rains. Canadian reports indicate there is a smaller crop than the Government estimated, these views being based on less favorable threshing returns than expected. Farmers in western Canada are selling quite freely, however, and the export demand for Canadian wheat is by no means as brisk as hoped a while back. Prices for Canadian wheat however, are about on a parity with Argentina.

Russian Wheat

Russian crops have been good but so far there has been no great volume of wheat shipped out and the contribution of the Danubian countries so far this season has been nominal.

In corn prices have had erratic swings, the same as in wheat, the bulls being under the handicap of big and increasing stocks, with the new crop movement still ahead. As a result corn as well as oats and rye have had to rely largely on wheat buying spurts for any rallies.

Much of the corn crop is out of frost danger, and the general expectation is that final estimates will show some increase over preliminary forecasts. The cash demand for all grains is slow, but the price basis has held relatively steady.

Autumn Buying Is Again Going Forward With Greater Vigor

September Closing Better Than It Opened, Is View of Dun & Bradstreet—Upward Trend More Firmly Established—Industrial Activity Broader

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—September is closing better than it opened, states Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its trade review of the week. "Trends have become more definitely established, industrial recovery has been accelerated, and consumer buying is being pursued with more vigor, following the lagging gait caused by inauspicious weather conditions during the greater part of the month," says the survey.

With the constructive program of the NRA being perfected from week to week, the review holds that there has been a "comforting diminution of the unavoidable controversies and impatience arising from too sanguine expectations from the immediate application of the various codes." The comparatively large number of banks, it adds, which still are closed or are operating under restrictions, continue a constant handicap in many districts, while plans for expansion are being held in abeyance by the higher collateral requirements for loans, pending the clarification of the entire banking situation.

Steadier Tone to Buying

Referring to the retail and wholesale markets, this authority is of the opinion that the desire to build inventories in advance of rising markets had virtually come to an end, giving a steadier tone to buying movements and a firmer base on which to plan future operations.

Consumer resistance to advanced prices of many items was reported to have been neither broad nor open as these advances have been moderate in most instances, wholsalers and manufacturers coöperating with retailers to make the mark-ups gradual by the elimination of all extras and non-essentials, which heretofore have borne heavily on distribution costs.

This agency says that after the easement in retail demand for nearly two weeks, fall buying moved forward with more surety, as needs are too pressing to permit further postponement, and buying power is provided by the constantly widening gains in employment.

"There was a rather sharp pick-up this week in the sales of shoes, while millinery moved in good volume, and purchases of hosiery, jewelry, handbags and toilet accessories increased," continues the review. "The strong demand for high-grade furs and silk goods, which started about the middle of August, has expanded to such an extent that the current season is expected to be the best in a number of years.

Household Goods Active

"Sales of men's clothing have reached the largest total in three years. There has been no cessation in the upward trend of sales of furniture, rugs, and house furnishings, with curtains, table linens, china, crystal stemware, and radio contributing heavily to the enlarged volume in this division."

In the women's ready-to-wear division, dresses monopolized the attention. The demand for knit costumes, three-piece sport combinations, swagger suits of tweed and leather jackets appears to Dun and Bradstreet to be increasing in direct ratio to the decrease in working hours, indicating that much of the new leisure is apparently being spent in outdoor recreations. It was noted that as expanding family budgets permit a resumption of social life this fall, interest in evening gowns already was manifest.

Clothing Sales Heavy

The men's clothing division continued to make a good showing, with reorders increasing as retailers were exceeding last year's sales totals, although fall buying has had to operate under severe weather handicaps in most districts. Holiday requirements in the furnishings lines were being covered, particularly in neckwear, robes, shirts, and gloves. Heavier reorders were being booked for sweaters, corduroy slacks, and leather jackets.

"That the withering blight of fear and apprehension, which was holding consumer spending almost below the irreducible minimum at this time last year, has been dispelled, is conclusively present in the abrupt gains recorded in paid admissions to motion-picture theaters," says the review. "To prevent any lessening of the bulge which has become sharply projected during the last three months, studios are doubling their staffs and casts to complete the new films with the least possible delay."

A broadening of industrial operations was more in evidence, as adjustments to code conditions were being completed. The increase of schedules was being accompanied by the further gain in factory employment and the shift from part-time to full-time routines. The more active gait was particularly marked in the textile industries.

Mills Sold Ahead

"A large volume of orders has been booked by the mills producing men's wear woolens and worsteds, and many of them are sold up well to the end of the year," continues the survey. "In a number of instances, mills are unwilling to either promise deliveries or quote prices. Some of the suiting plants have sold up their production for months ahead.

"A high rate of production is being maintained by mills devoted to overcoatings, and goods for spot delivery are not available in any quantity. Cloakings and dress goods also are moving in large volume. Cutters in women's trades are busy, and almost all are two or three weeks behind on their orders."

All Farm Board's Wheat and Cotton Is Now Dispensed

Farm Board's Donations to Red Cross for Relief Now Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—All transactions involving the donation of stabilization wheat and cotton to the American National Red Cross for relief have been completed, it is announced by Gov. Henry Morgenthau Jr., of the Farm Credit Administration. Out of funds available for distributing the relief wheat and cotton, $4,025,116 has been returned to the Treasury.

The offices of the Grain and Cotton Stabilization Corporations have been closed, with the completion of this transaction. Under various Congressional authorizations, a total of 85,000,000 bushels of wheat and 844,063 bales of cotton have been delivered to the Red Cross. These were the stocks acquired by the stabilization corporations as a consequence of the stabilization activities of the Federal Farm Board.

Careful Budgeting

The saving to the United States Treasury was effected as a result of the program of budgeting carefully the normal deliveries to the Red Cross. In coöperation with Mr. John Barton Payne, chairman of the American National Red Cross a schedule of deliveries was worked out and followed. Delay in deliveries without such a schedule would have occasioned heavy costs to the Government in carrying and other charges which, it had been estimated, would not only exhaust the special funds set aside to handle the relief distribution of wheat and cotton but would also deplete the revolving fund set up by the Agricultural Marketing Act.

From the funds appropriated to handle the distribution of these commodities, the President, by his Executive Order of March 27, 1933, impounded $2,000,000.

The donation of the wheat and cotton was covered in two congressional resolutions and one act. The first resolution, approved March 7, 1932, set aside 40,000,000 bushels of wheat. The Red Cross received its first deliveries of this wheat commencing March 12, and its last delivery from this authorization was made Oct. 20, 1932, or in a total of 211 days.

Two More Donations

On July 5, 1932, a resolution was approved which provided for the distribution of another 45,000,000 bushels of wheat and 500,000 bales of cotton. First deliveries of wheat from the new allotment began Nov. 7, 1932, and the last delivery was completed June 27, 1933, taking 232 days. Deliveries of the cotton commenced Oct. 6, 1932, and ended Feb. 25, 1933, and were handled in 142 days.

An act approved Feb. 8, 1933, provided that the remainder of the cotton stabilization stocks, but not to exceed 350,000 bales, should be given to charity. The Red Cross received its first cotton from this authorization on March 29, 1933, and its last on June 15, 1933, or the 344,063 bales in 78 days.

With the delivery of this wheat and cotton the entire stocks of the stabilization corporations were exhausted, and the operations of the corporations terminated except for final adjustments, which will now be handled directly by the Farm Credit Administration.

The Red Cross followed the plan of making agreements with wheat and cotton mills whereby they furnished processed articles in return for the commodities.

Tremendous Gain In Refrigerator Sales

New York, Sept. 30

AUGUST sales of household electric refrigerators in the United States totaled 95,413 units, compared with 25,583 in August, 1932, and 68,465 in August, 1931, the industry's peak year, says Electric Refrigeration Bureau of Edison Electric Institute.

Sales for eight months were 890,380, compared with 644,313 in the corresponding period of 1932 and 767,913 in the eight months of 1931. The sales in the entire year of 1932 were 769,695.

Committee Tells Exporters How To Conform to Codes

National Body Sends Recommendations to More Than 4000 Firms

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—The status of exporters under codes submitted before the National Industrial Recovery Administration, and being drawn up for such submission, is explained in a series of joint recommendations drafted by a committee representing export organizations throughout the country and being circulated to more than 4000 export firms, according to an announcement issued today.

Vigilance is urged on exporters by this national committee to insure that codes for industries including exporters do not have the effect of applying to export trade any conditions intended only for domestic business. Representatives from the following associations collaborated in these recommendations: American Exporters and Importers Association, Export Managers Club of New York, Council on Inter-American Relations, Overseas Automotive Club, Foreign Credit Department of the National Association of Credit Men, Foreign Traders Association of Philadelphia, National Federation of Foreign Trade Associations, and National Foreign Trade Council.

Conferences extending over two months have been held in Washington by representative exporters to determine the validity of these recommendations, and they are now issued, according to the National Foreign Trade Council, as being fully appropriate for the export situation.

Utilize Common Means

The committee which signed the report includes Mr. Reginald F. Chutter, Mr. Carl C. Jensen, Mr. Carl Linscheid, Mr. William H. Mahoney, Mr. C. C. Martin, Mr. George Quisenberry, Mr. George P. Reinberg, Mr. William S. Swingle and Mr. E. P. Thomas.

As explained by Mr. Gardner L. Harding, who acted as secretary to the code committee which first called for these common recommendations on behalf of the Joint Committee for Foreign Trade Action, "It is vital that exporters utilize a common means of obtaining exemption, where such exemption is vitally necessary, under the code system developed by the NRA.

"The National Federation of Foreign Trade Associations is acting as the circulating medium to place this recommended course of action before exporters with the object of providing for joint activity to secure freedom for export trade wherever this is necessary.

"In submitting these joint recommendations, which have been subject to advice and suggestion from foreign trade groups in all parts of the United States, I feel that real guidance is given to those of us in charge of the foreign business of this country in one of the difficult problems now confronting us.

"We intend to follow this whole operation step by step and to continue to keep in touch with the Administration in Washington on behalf of the joint interests of exporters."

Specific Recommendations

The recommendations of the committee are:

1. That since no provision in the National Industrial Recovery Act obliges a manufacturer to sell in the export market on the same price basis, terms and conditions as in the domestic market, it is only necessary at this time to make definite recommendations in regard to codes specifying these items.

2. There being no mention of the Webb (export association) Law in this act it is assumed that such combinations are to continue their important function in the export field.

Since no blanket export code is contemplated or desired by the National Industrial Recovery Administration, the following course is recommended in codes which contain provisions affecting export trade:

That parenthetical provisions be inserted in the code, in the section covering the definition of the industry or the section covering trade practices, or in some other appropriate section, that the code of the industry concerned shall be confined as regards manufacturing, to manufacturing in the continental United States, and as regards sales, shall be confined to sales for consumption or use within the continental United States; or that a specific exemption may be inserted, suitable to the industry's particular requirements, providing that no conditions whatever affecting prices, methods or terms of sale shall apply to sales for consumption outside the continental United States.

The committee is also coöperating with general export merchants and agents who are working on the preparation of a code to cover their trade.

Storage Oil Of California Now Moving Eastward

Surplus Stock of 100,000,000 Barrels New Source of Supply

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A storage supply of approximately 100,000,000 barrels of western gas, diesel, fuel and heavy oils, 77 per cent of the national storage, is now beginning to move into the markets of the United States, the Bank of America (California) announces in a weekly comment on far western business. This reserve, stored in California, now forms in effect a new source of national oil supply, the branch banking institution points out.

This fundamental change, the bank adds, is ascribed by leaders in the industry to the new code, limiting importations and imposing a tariff of 21 cents a barrel on foreign oils. Concerns on the Atlantic coast, it is stated, which until now used Venezuelan and other foreign oils, are drafting the long troublesome surplus of California.

In line with the beneficial new influences, one eastern distributor is announced as the purchaser of 5,000,000 barrels of fuel oil from a California producer. This total represents a volume larger than all of the fuel, gas and diesel oil moved from California to the Atlantic coast within the past two years.

It is estimated, moreover, that California within the next six months will be called upon to supply between seven and ten million barrels of fuel oils to the Atlantic seaboard.

Chicago Hog Market Is Ten Cents Lower

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—Hog market is a slow affair, with prices fully 10 cents under Thursday's level in reflection of lower pork markets. Top price was $5.10 at the extreme and 180-220 pound swine went for $4.90 to $5.

Receipts totaled 50,000, including last day's receipts of government pigs, amounting to 25,000 head and 12,000 direct billings.

The World's Business

The President's Speech

I HEAR that President Roosevelt has decided to make a speech on Monday at the Legion convention at Chicago, and that his close advisers expect it to be a dramatic revelation of policy as regards the currency. He is also expected to deal with the development of labor conflict in the manufacturing areas.

The Franc

Opinions of authorities that one is bound to respect are explicit that France will soon leave the gold standard. I am not so sure. The factors that are expected to send France off gold mainly revolve around an unbalanced budget. While the deficit would seem to American readers to be easily manageable, when contrasted with the deficits in recent American budgets, it is disturbing enough in France. The French taxpayer, like every taxpayer, is too hard pressed to meet increased demands by the tax-gatherer with equanimity. His little black purse is wearing thin. Doubtless he will insist that the Government shall find some expedient other than taxation in meeting depleted revenues. These ways would not necessarily involve any lapse off the gold standard. In this regard it must not be forgotten that the French are a nation of rentiers, namely, persons who invest in government bonds. Going off the gold standard would mean another spell of an experience which on the last occasion deprived them of fourfifths of their capital. Much more likely, it seems to me, is the possibility that France will devalue its currency overnight along with the United States.

Washington

There can be no doubt that Washington is increasingly disturbed by the possibility that France may go off the gold standard. That would start a procession off gold by the rest of the gold bloc in Europe. An entire world off any currency standard would open the way to competitive currency depreciation. Only one thing could arrest such a drift—that Washington take the lead back to an international standard.

Foreign Bonds

It is to be hoped that the Corporation of Foreign Security Holders provided for in the Securities Act will soon be set up. Owners of foreign bonds in default do not know exactly what to do. For a time they joined one or other of the protective committees that sprang up when debtors went into default. Some of the committees were sound concerns; others were dubious; all of them together failed to fill the need which is filled in other countries by one central organization. The omission is remedied in the Securities Act. Something of a quasi-official nature is provided for. The organization will be given a loan of $75,000 from the R. F. C. to start with. The Federal Trade Commission will appoint the directors, six in number, and will designate the chairman and vice-chairman. But the body is forbidden "to claim or assert or pretend to be acting for, or to represent, the Department of State or the United States Government." Only the launching is to be undertaken by the Government. The corporation will then have to fend for itself in keeping itself financed and, more importantly, in negotiating with foreign debtor governments, though the organization is apparently assured of the benevolence of the Government, as is the British body.

Stock Exchange

Wall Street is still—Wall Street, and not Market Centre (Newark) or Exchange Place Terminal (Jersey City). Which means that since the New York municipality has withdrawn the tax program involving levies on stock shares and the gross income of security dealers, the brokers have decided to stay in New York. Whether the brokers' threat to leave was a bluff or no, the city did not care to take the risk of calling it. Moving preparations were being made on an ambitious scale. Those preparations, some say, will cost the Wall Streeters about $100,000. "But it was worth it," as one of them said today. One result is that those scribes who were preparing to emulate de Quincey in describing the trek of a community have been disappointed.

NRA

A manufacturer complained today that, as the result of the misinterpretations of the NRA, the time of his executives was being frittered away. One of them had to explain to applicants for jobs that the NRA did not mean that employers must put on new workers. Another was constantly being called to NRA local headquarters to answer complaints sent in by disgruntled employees, H. B. E.

Bureau Data Show Stable Prices For Two Weeks' Period

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Retail food prices were reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as virtually stationary during the two-weeks period from Aug. 29 through Sept. 12.

An average decline of one-tenth of 1 per cent was noted.

The drop was caused by price declines in 15 of the 42 items reported to the bureau from 51 larger cities of the country. Among the declines of 2 per cent or more were sliced bacon, sliced ham, lard, onions, potatoes and cabbage, the last named dropping 10 per cent.

The prices were 107 per cent of those of 1913, which is taken as the basic year for the computations. The increase since last April, when the low point of 90.4 was reached, was 18 per cent.

The following cities showed increases in average retail prices: Baltimore, .3 per cent; Butte, Mont., .4; Buffalo, N. Y., .5; Charleston, S. C., .6; Dallas, Texas, .8; Denver, Colo., 2.4; Jacksonville, Fla., 1.2; Little Rock, Ark., .1; Los Angeles, 2.1; Memphis, .3; Mobile, .7; New Orleans, 1.7; New York, .1; Norfolk, 1.0; Philadelphia, .9; Richmond, 1.5; San Francisco, .5; Savannah, Ga., 9; Seattle, .1, and Washington, D. C., .6.

Decreases were shown as follows: Atlanta, 1.1; Birmingham, .7; Boston, 1.3; Bridgeport, Conn., .2; Chicago, 2.1; Cincinnati, 2.5; Cleveland, 1.0; Columbus, .2; Detroit, .3; Fall River, Mass., .6; Houston, Texas, .4; Indianapolis, Ind., 1.1; Kansas City, .9; Milwaukee, 4; Newark, N. J., 1.0; New Haven, Conn., 1.4; Omaha, 1.2; Peoria, 2.0; Pittsburgh, .4; Portland, Maine, .1; Portland, Ore., .8; Providence, 1.0; St. Louis, 1.8; St. Paul, .2; Salt Lake City, 1.6; Scranton, .1, and Springfield, Ill., 1.3.

No comparisons were made for Manchester, N. H., and Rochester, N. Y. Louisville and Minneapolis showed no change.

Investment Trust Average For Week Again Declines

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 — Investment trust securities eased further during the past week. The average for the common stocks of the five leading management trusts, influenced by the leverage factor, as compiled by Allied-Distributors, Inc., stood at 14.10 as of Sept. 29, compared with 15.07 on Sept. 22. The low for the current year to date was 8.22 on March 31.

The average of the nonleverage stocks stood at 13.88 as of the close Sept. 29, compared with 14.33 at the close on Sept. 22. The average of the mutual funds closed at 10.30, compared with 10.81.

Bond Sales in Canada For September Are Few

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—The total sales of new Canadian issues for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1933 amounted to $298,169,559, according to the Dominion Securities Corporation, as compared with $278,089,000 for the corresponding nine months of 1932.

The financing during the past month was very light with total issues amounting to only $1,164,734, as compared with over $71,000,000 in September, 1932.

American Cotton Value Off

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—American cotton was forwarded to mills of the world in smaller volume this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. Forwardings totaled 251,000 bales this week, compared with 283,000 last year. Total forwardings during the season to date are 2,065,000 bales, compared with 1,895,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

New Bond Offerings

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—The week's new bond offerings totaled $11,813,440, compared with $1,700,000 a week ago and $64,510,150 for the corresponding week of 1932.

Chicago Hog Market Is Ten Cents Lower

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—Hog market is a slow affair, with prices fully 10 cents under Thursday's level in reflection of lower pork markets. Top price was $5.10 at the extreme and 180-220 pound swine went for $4.90 to $5.

Receipts totaled 50,000, including last day's receipts of government pigs, amounting to 25,000 head and 12,000 direct billings.

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK
52 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON
INTEREST BEGINS OCT. 2

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE
Common Stock Dividend No. 71
A quarterly cash dividend for the three months' period ending September 30, 1933, equal to 1½% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on October 16, 1933, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1933. The Transfer Books will not be closed.
D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*
San Francisco, California.

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Deposits accepted from anywhere. Just mail your first deposit with name and address. We do the rest.
WRITE for folder telling How to Bank by Mail
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98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
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Cambridge
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provide most effective advertising, and in addition greatly improve the appearance of your customer's phone book. Your name is constantly before the patron and attracts his attention each time he telephones. A handsome, durable cover, made up in Buckram, Bookcloth, or Artificial Leather.
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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
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BOSTON, MASS.

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Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Oct. 16
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20

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White House Evaporated Milk
Use it whenever your recipe calls for milk

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OF UNMISTAKABLE QUALITY
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A restaurant of quality and Personal Service
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Everything for the Table
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EXCHANGE Boston income property for Los Angeles or vicinity. OWNER, telephone Highlands 6095, Suite 12, The Warren, Roxbury, Mass.

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NICE (South of France)
Up to date luxurious apartments
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Facing sea, view on coast and mountains, gardens in front. Central yet quiet. Apartments from Frs. 4.000,- per year according to size. Plans sent on request. Address: Proprietor, GLORIA MANSIONS, 63 Promenade des Anglais, Nice, A. M.

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BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big commissions selling friends, neighbors; finest assortment 21 folders; also gift wrappings, every day boxes; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg, S-25, Mass.

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SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 23 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated, through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and touch individual men to finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Retaining fee protected by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered and, if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $2500, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, Inc., 120 Delward Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

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ONE who has had executive experience desires business connection; can fit into organization of large size; initial remuneration secondary consideration; will furnish indisputable references. X-58, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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PROSE WORKS or TEXT BOOKS, all sizes, thumb notched; no weekly charges; permanent. TEXT BOOK indexed mailed on 3 days' free trial. RAPID PAGE FINDER, 7744 Dale, St. Louis, Mo.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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DRESSES MADE, $3.50, latest styles; fur coats remodeled and re-lined. MME. THIBAULT, 230 Huntington Ave., Boston. Circle 4378.

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ADULT COURSES—English Languages, History, Bible, Cultural, Conversation. 236 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Tel. BLUebills 3997. Rev. Howard Morton—Miss Edith Swift, M.S.

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TENOR SOLOIST seeks position in Christian Science church in New York City or vicinity; experienced; excellent references. X57 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, New York City.

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Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage all work guaranteed.
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WILL sublet 4-room furnished apartment on Clearway St.; indefinite period; rent reasonable. SHAWMUT REALTY, 24A Clearway St., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Small apartment, fully equipped, rent or share with young woman. Lack. 4-8004, Ext. 13 (daytime).

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CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—For rent furnished, attractive 12-room house, 3 baths and 4 master bedrooms, conservatory, 3-car garage; near Commonwealth Country Club; references required. Tel. Center Newton 0848-M.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Furnished, for winter months, 7 rooms, 2 baths, oil burner, electric refrigeration; express to New York City 30 minutes; reasonable rent. 27 Monroe Ave., Tel. 805.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Six-room furnished-unfurnished, garage, reasonable to right party; seen by appointment. Call Maine 2-8858, PETTIT.

MARSHFIELD, MASS.—Restored Cape Cod house, circa 1670; unusually attractive; original pine sheathed living room, 4 fireplaces, 2 baths, oil burner; 3 acres land, barn, screened shed; furnished or unfurnished; $50; half mile from shops and depot. HOMER SNOW, Parsonage St., Marshfield 128.

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PRACTITIONER'S office, 2 rooms, nicely furnished; 3 afternoons a week. 1239 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 21 Winchester St.—Pleasant, warm rooms in quiet, attractive home; moderate prices; satisfactory arrangement of meals; garage. Long. 9034.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 41 Park St.—Rooms, one with private bath; home cooking; garage. Telephone LONg. 8737. MRS. STRATTON.

MARSHFIELD HILLS, MASS.—HOME SURROUNDINGS; room and board offered to kindly elderly woman; modernized sunny old house, quiet street, good neighborhood; one in family; pleasant and comfortable; references exchanged. Address P. O. Box 12.

NEWTON, MASS.—Large, well furnished front room, oil heat, continuous hot water, with board; private family; best of home surroundings. Telephone Newton North 2256.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 153 Beacon St., at Berkeley—Furnished single room, furnished or unfurnished double room with running water, kitchen and laundry privileges. Circle 8780.

BOSTON—Light, warm rooms, gentleman's apartment; near church; transients, students accommodated; $4-$5. FRANK E. KENNEDY, 79 Westland Ave., Suite 4.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley—Second floor, elevator, front sitting room, light, warm, quiet; private home. Kenmore 7480. MRS. MARY TOBIAS.

BOSTON, Overlooking Fenway Park—Furnished and unfurnished, double and single rooms, kitchen privileges; private home. Circle 8737.

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suite 5—Bright, comfortable rooms to let opposite church and publishing house. Tel. COM. 7653. MAJOR.

BOSTON—Unusual room in private apartment for business woman; best part of Fenway; every convenience. Tel. eves., Comm. 2170.

BOSTON, MASS., 175 Dartmouth St., Trinity Court—Attractive front room, with piano if desired. $6.50 per week. Kenmore 7407.

BOSTON—Desirable room near church; light, airy and quiet; Christian Scientists preferred. B. M. GOUDY, 230 Mass. Ave.

BOSTON, 506 Beacon St.—Rooms overlooking the river; breakfast optional. Tel. COM. 8683.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Either one or two large connecting rooms with bath on first floor, private house; fine for two gentlemen; other rooms $3.00 to $7.00. 40 University Road. Tel. Asp. 9466.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St., Vicinity Coolidge Corner—Attractive rooms in select house; home atmosphere; transients or permanent guests. Long. 8775.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Cor., 14 Green St.—Newly decorated rooms, twin beds, also single room; near cars; parking space. Long. 8543.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractively furnished rooms, 2 baths with showers; select neighborhood; $5 and up. 29 Summit Ave. LON. 0856.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 24 Bowdoin St.—Exceptionally pleasant room; suitable 1 or 2, in well-kept home; near Christian Science church; reasonable, mornings-evenings, Univ. 8321-W.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Pleasant comfortable room; conveniently located near Harvard Square; breakfasts and dinners optional; reasonable. 6 Hurlburt St. Univ. 9876.

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—Attractive rooms at reasonable prices; meals optional. OBERG, 130 Broadway. Tel. Lyn 8603.

MEDFORD, MASS.—Large front room with lavatory for rent in private family; suitable for 1 or 2 persons. R-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEEDHAM, MASS.—A lady having an attractive home will rent a beautifully furnished master bedroom, 5 windows, large closet, private lavatory to 1 or 2 ladies; garage available. Tel. Needham 0428.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Lovely large sunshiny corner rooms overlooking beautiful Lake Marco and St. John's River, connecting or private bath, heat; private home; no children; exclusive neighborhood; would like party for winter. MRS. H. B. PHILIPS, 707 Largo Pl.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway-70th (Apt. 4-O)—Immaculate, newly painted and redecorated rooms; all conveniences, elevator; transients, Trafalgar 7-1937.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Warm, sunny rooms, in suburb on car line. Call Mid. 6845-M before 11 or after 8:15 p. m.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Two sunny rooms with fireplace in delightful home; light housekeeping privileges; few minutes from business section; careful references. Tel. Well. 0618-M.

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QUIET private home in beautiful section of Piedmont, No. Carolina, for 2 or 3 middle aged or elderly persons; comfort and hospitality stressed; steam heat and open fires; home cooked southern food; excellent references. Address Box T-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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"HOME, SWEET HOME"—Ideal place for rest and quiet; large, airy rooms, modern conveniences; excellent hunting grounds; home-cooked food; reasonable rates. NELLIE TEMPLE, Prop., R. F. D. 4, Whitefield, N. H.

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STEADY employment selling hosiery, lingerie. Christmas cards to friends, neighbors, etc.; excellent commission and bonus; part time permitted. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARETAKER—Middle-age American desires position of trust and responsibility; capable, congenial, experienced in care and maintenance of property and repairs, good mechanic; married, no children; modest salary; excellent references. Box V-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTANT desires work where there is a need for employment of his unusual ability to organize effectively; for past six years and at present in charge accounting, taxes and insurance for large national industrial; well educated, married, age 35, colonial New England descent. Write Box W-29, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

I HIGHLY recommend John Peterson who was for 8 years chauffeur to my aunt, Miss Hannah Kimball. His address, 294 Kent St., Brookline, Mass. Longwood 8166. CHARLES K. CUMMINGS.

OPPORTUNITY WANTED — Young college graduate with some business experience desires position; adaptable; will go anywhere. Write Box T-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SINGLE man, 33, well educated, refined, faithful, adaptable, desires position in any field; excellent references. Box W-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-NURSE—Go anywhere; varied experience; good traveler. Box W-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

COOK, experienced, colored; references; sleep in. 354 W. 119th, New York City. C/o HENDERSON. University 4-1181.

DO YOU REQUIRE EXPERIENCE AND EFFICIENCY?
A woman of rare business background and outstanding professional experience is equipped to serve you as secretary; unusual references. W. Newton 1109-W. (Mass.)

GIRL would like part-time work, housework or any other kind; colored. 23 Weston St., Roxbury, Mass. Garrison 3632.

LADY—Refined, will devote hourly time; reading aloud. H. F. MARTIN, 25 Clark St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LAUNDRY
Swedish woman wishes washing; will call for and deliver. MRS. E. PETERSON, 54 New Haven St., West Roxbury, Mass.

MANAGER and hostess residential inn for over 15 years desires similar position; Northern N. J. preferred. MRS. E. B. HURT, 188 Park St., Montclair, N. J.

TEACHER — College graduate, experienced elementary and intermediate grades, desires position in school or private home. After 7 p. m., Parkway 5275-M, 1 Boxford Terrace, West Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—Position as nursemaid. Scotch. Protestant, 11 years with last employer. Box W-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WELL-EDUCATED refined woman desires position as companion, housekeeper, or would travel. Apply Box W-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

still looking for an apartment?

There's good news for you at the Warwick . . . a fine selection of 2, 3 and 4 room apartments at exceptionally attractive rentals. All have pleasant outlooks and modern equipment. Some have a sweeping view of Brookline with the Blue Hills in the distance.

The Warwick offers all that you could wish for—a quiet, dignified residence, refined surroundings, and well arranged rooms. Maid service is available.

Its convenient location, two blocks from Coolidge Corner, makes the Warwick particularly desirable.

Telephone REGent 4811
The WARWICK
1450-1454 Beacon Street, Brookline
NORDBLOM Management

Most Modern Apartments
The Boston Management Corporation has Completely Remodeled and Redecorated
72 to 78 Westland Ave.
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Newest Appointments
Just Installed
Reasonable Rentals
3 TO 4-ROOM SUITES
5-ROOM SUITES
Our Renting Agent on the premises will gladly show you these fine apartments.

MODERN
- The MODERN design of the Roosevelt building brings sunlight to every apartment. The MODERN kitchenettes provide ideal conditions for preparing meals. The MODERN bathrooms are a luxury every family appreciates. Three MODERN automatic elevators give efficient service. 1-2-3 rooms, $37.50 to $65.00. Nordblom Management. The Roosevelt, 21 Forsyth Street, in the Fenway, Boston. Tel. KENmore 6178.

1240 and 1563 Beacon St. Carefully restricted buildings, conveniently planned apartments of 5-7 rooms, completely redecorated, electric refrigeration, $80-$100. E. K. & H. NEWHALL, 79 Milk Street, Boston. Liberty 7414.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 7212.

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Daily Features

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Fairness Rewarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A LARGE laundry had burned, and with it the weekly wash of a thousand patrons.

The patrons, of course, would not lose a cent. The manager of the laundry assured them about that. He wrote to each of them to mail in their duplicate lists, specifying the value of each article burned. Quick action on their part, he said, would hasten compensation.

By next mail, replies began pouring in. As the manager waded through them, he grew increasingly disturbed by the high cost of household linens. Why, with figures like these all the way through, this fire would put him in the "red" even more than he had expected! He loosened his collar-band and attacked another letter.

Glory be! Were prices tumbling? This lady's figures were ridiculously low, considering the quality and size of her bundle. He must not permit her to cheat herself. No, indeed! He dialed. Would Mrs. J—— mind stepping in the next time she was out this way? She'd be glad to come in. Next day she did.

Two years ago Mrs. J—— had been left a widow, with an expensive household on her hands, and a small income to provide for it. Only through expert management could she make supply and demand meet. She knew her city well. She also knew values, and took advantage of special bargains in replacing her household stocks. Besides, as shopper for a small clientele she had recently established, she was given wholesale prices by a large supply house. That is how, she explained to the manager, she could give the laundry rather more than a square deal, and yet be fair to herself.

As a result of this friendly conference, Mrs. J—— accepted the job of replacing the contents of all bundles burned. To this service she applied the same thrift and careful attention to detail which she had exercised in her private affairs. Thus she achieved for patrons quality and supreme satisfaction, at lowest cost to employer.

When the "fire" job was finished, Mrs. J—— was given a permanent position, with attractive salary, as adjuster for the company. Such fair and friendly policy as hers, built up patronage. The laundry could not afford to let her go.

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

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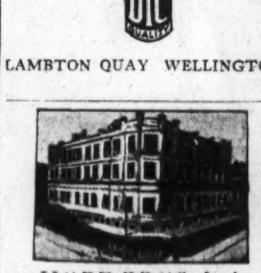

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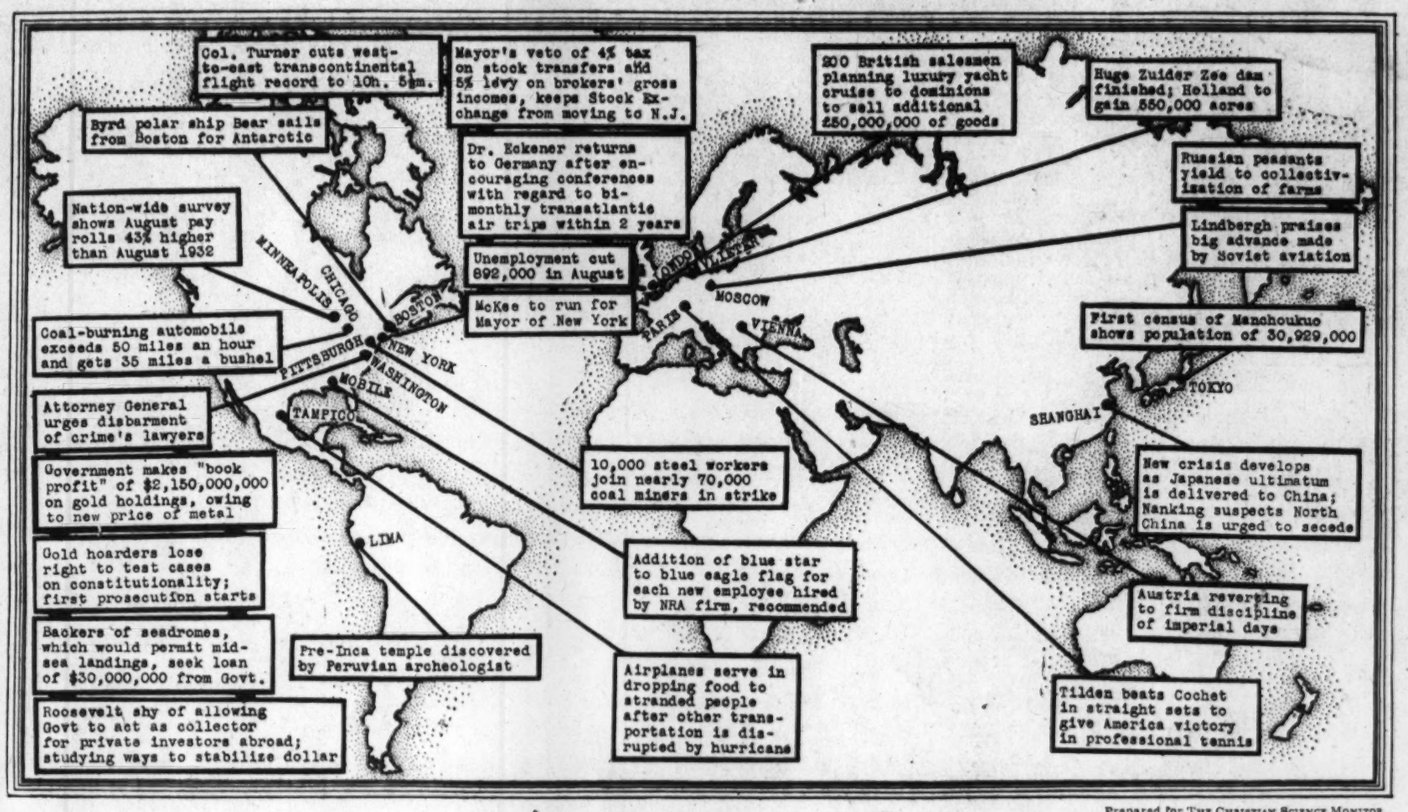
World News of the Week at a Glance


Col. Turner cuts west-to-east transcontinental flight record to 10h. 5m.
Byrd polar ship Bear sails from Boston for Antarctic
Nation-wide survey shows August pay rolls 43% higher than August 1932
Coal-burning automobile exceeds 50 miles an hour and gets 35 miles a bushel
Attorney General urges disbarment of crime's lawyers
Government makes "book profit" of $2,150,000,000 on gold holdings, owing to new price of metal
Gold hoarders lose right to test cases on constitutionality; first prosecution starts
Backers of seadromes, which would permit mid-sea landings, seek loan of $30,000,000 from Govt.
Roosevelt shy of allowing Govt to act as collector for private investors abroad; studying ways to stabilize dollar
Mayor's veto of 4% tax on stock transfers and 5% levy on brokers' gross incomes, keeps Stock Exchange from moving to N.J.
Dr. Eckener returns to Germany after encouraging conferences with regard to bi-monthly transatlantic air trips within 2 years
Unemployment cut 892,000 in August
McKee to run for Mayor of New York
10,000 steel workers join nearly 70,000 coal miners in strike
Addition of blue star to blue eagle flag for each new employee hired by NRA firm, recommended
Pre-Inca temple discovered by Peruvian archeologist
Airplanes serve in dropping food to stranded people after other transportation is disrupted by hurricane
200 British salesmen planning luxury yacht cruise to dominions to sell additional £50,000,000 of goods
Huge Zuider Zee dam finished; Holland to gain 550,000 acres
Russian peasants yield to collectivization of farms
Lindbergh praises big advance made by Soviet aviation
First census of Manchoukuo shows population of 30,929,000
New crisis develops as Japanese ultimatum is delivered to China; Nanking suspects North China is urged to secede
Austria reverting to firm discipline of imperial days
Tilden beats Cochet in straight sets to give America victory in professional tennis
MINNEAPOLIS
CHICAGO
BOSTON
NEW YORK
PITTSBURGH
WASHINGTON
MOBILE
TAMPICO
LIMA
LONDON
PARIS
MOSCOW
VIENNA
SHANGHAI
TOKYO

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

BE NOT hurried away by excitement, but say, "Semblance, wait for me a little. Let me see what you are and what you represent. Let me try you."
—EPICTETUS

In Lighter Vein

—London Tatler

"And when I asked 'er for two shillin's back, she become most insolvent."

Post Haste

A man strolled into the passport division of the Department of State.

"I want to get my passport renewed," he said.

"Right," said the busy clerk without looking up. Running through the visas for the names of the countries he asked, "Been traveling?"

"Yes," replied the man.

"Where?"

"Round the world."

"How long were you gone?"

"Seven days."

The clerk looked up and grinned as though he might as well be kind to him. Then he saw the name on the visa. It was that of Wiley Post.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Sand Trap

First Golfer: "How did you get out of that sand trap last night?"

Second Golfer (absently): "I didn't. My wife made me eat every bit of the spinach."

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sketching Residences

If you should see someone making a drawing of your house, wouldn't your interest be aroused?

One summer I found this curiosity to result in remuneration and other orders. The eagerness of house-owners for such "residence portraits" kept me busy. My prices were low, and I sold a large number of sketches—which were often reproduced later for the owners' Christmas cards. Graphite pencil or lithographic crayon on cameo paper, charcoal outline with touches of pastel on neutral-tinted charcoal papers, and water color, were the media I used for this pleasant and pleasure-giving work. F. A. P.

Goldfish and Snails

A number of homeowners in our town have some kind of pool in the back yard, and one boy here capitalizes on the fact by selling goldfish and snails to put in the pools. He also sells lily bulbs and water flowers for the pools, and takes orders for rock garden plants. Then, when cold weather comes on, he keeps the fish for families who do not want them in the house. M. C. R.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

152

There were four hundred people who boarded the train last night at the station and made their departure from Boston to the now famous Century of Progress Exposition now being held in the Illinois metropolis, Chicago. They were all citizens and carried with them the best wishes of the city

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements)

Brevities

Toledo Blade: Indianapolis is getting rid of the last of her wood-block paving. It is inconvenient to have to gather up a street after every hard rain.

New York Sun: Capture of the tennis championship of the United States by a Briton ought to make several British golfers feel better.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon I saw Betty Ann way over on Maple Avenue—
But she refused to scoot, so I grabbed hold of her dress—
"My goodness," I wiggled my tail and said—"what are you doing so far from home? You'd better scoot back in a hurry"
And I was doing my best to persuade her to go home with me when along came one of our neighbors—
And she took over the job and oh, Boy! was I relieved!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shouldest, hadst — The first has two syllables; the second, one.

Nain—Two syllables, *Nay'-in.*

Trode—This archaic past tense of "tread" is pronounced with the *o* long.

"Bowed" in Luke 13:11—The pronunciation of this word has been discussed at great length in this department; it would seem sufficient, then, to print only a reminder that it rimes with "loud," not with "load."

Logos—The *o*'s are short.

Dementia — Four syllables, *de-men'-shih-a.*

Ratio — Preferably three syllables, *ray'-shih-o.*

Victory — The *o* is sounded as in obey, not as *e* in maker.

Sovereign — Preferably *sov'-er-in* (short *o*). The two-syllable pronunciation is regarded as colloquial.

"Centurion" (Luke 7:2, 6)—A centurion was an officer in the Roman army who had charge of a *centuria* ("century"), which might consist of 100 men, as the name implies, or less—according to the size of the legion of which the century formed a part. The nearest English equivalent to "centurion" is probably "captain," though it has been pointed out that in social position the centurion "was equal only to a . . . noncommissioned officer" (Hastings Bible Dictionary). Thus, not only did he have soldiers under him, but also he was as definitely "set under authority" of his superior officers (cf. Luke 7:8 and Hastings Bible Dictionary; loc. cit.). He was schooled both to command and to obey.

"All things were made by him; and without him was not anything made that was made" (John 1:3)—The Greek preposition rendered "by" can also mean "through"; and the word translated "without" is more exactly "apart from" (cf. Souter: Greek Lexicon). Hence Goodspeed has: "Everything came into existence through him and apart from him nothing came to be"; and Moffatt: "Through him all existence come into being, no existence came into being apart from him."

"For thy pleasure" (Rev. 4:11)—Translated literally, the original reads, "by thy will" (compare Moffatt; also Thayer: Greek Lexicon). Similarly, Goodspeed renders, "by your will"; and Weymouth, "because it was thy will." The Twentieth Century New Testament suggests, "at thy bidding"; and the Revised Version reads, "because of thy will."

"Who redeemeth thy life from destruction" (Psalms 103:4)—A literal rendering would be, ". . . from the pit" (the supposed subterranean abode of the departed), as moderns would say, ". . . from the grave," or ". . . from death" (cf. Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon). Moffatt translates: "He saves your life from death." It may be noted that in Psalms 107:20, the word translated "destructions" is literally "pits."

"The Red Sea" (Psalms 106:7, 9)—Literally, "the sea of reeds or rushes" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon), a name originally applied to the "upper end of the gulf of Suez, shallow and marshy, whence 'reeds' (probably also reddish color)" (ibid.). Moffatt translates it as "the Reed sea"; and Briggs, "the Sea of Reeds" (Psalms: Vol. II).

"Destruction" (Prov. 24:2) — This translates a different word from that rendered "destruction" in Psalms 103:4 and Psalms 107:20, and means literally, "violence, havoc, devastation, ruin" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon). The Revised Version renders it "oppression," while Moffatt reads "plunder."

"The wicked shall fall into mischief" (Prov. 24:16)—The word rendered "fall" is literally "stumble or be overthrown," or, occasionally, "to be feeble"; while "into mischief" is more exactly "by evil, misery, distress or injury" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon), or "calamity." Hence the Revised Version: "The wicked are overthrown by calamity"; and Moffatt: "An evil man is crushed by a calamity"; while the Septuagint suggests: "The ungodly shall be without strength in troubles."

"The health of my countenance" (Psalms 42:11)—The term rendered "health" means literally "salvation," also "welfare, prosperity, deliverance" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon). The word is here used in the plural, thus intensifying the significance of the singular (ibid.).

The Hebrew word *Panim*, literally translated "face" or "countenance," is often used in the sense of "person," or simply as an equivalent of the possessive. Thus Moffatt renders it "my saving help."

"Selah" (Psalms 32:5) — *Selah* is clearly a liturgical or musical note, though its exact meaning is not certain. It is, however, generally taken to mean "lift up" or "loud" (cf. Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon; Hastings Bible Dictionary), or, as we might say in modern music, "forte." It is supposed to be derived from the Hebrew root *salah*, "to cast up, or lift up." "Selah," incidentally, is not to be read.

"When there were gathered together an innumerable multitude of people" (Luke 12:1) — Literally, "when there were gathered together tens of thousands of the crowd." The Greek word *murias* (our "myriad"), here used in the plural, means literally "ten thousand"; but it was often idiomatically used to describe an indefinite but very large number, as we today use the term "thousands." So Moffatt renders it, "The crowd was gathering in its thousands"; and Weymouth: "The people had come streaming towards him by tens of thousands."

"A Pharisee . . . a publican" (Luke 18:10)—The Pharisee and the Publican stood at the extremes of Jewish society. The Pharisees obtained their name from a Hebrew word meaning "separated," because they assumed a special holiness and separated themselves from those who were less strict.

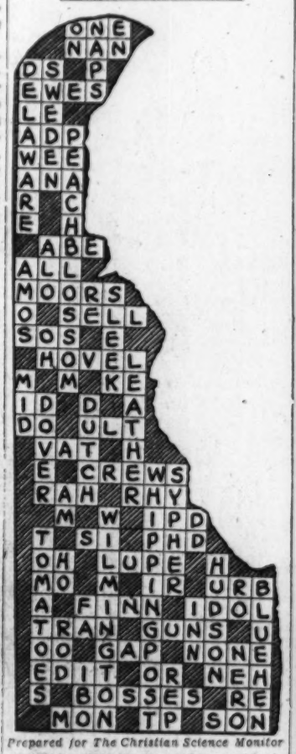
The "Publicans" (more exactly "customs officers" or "tax collectors") were Jews hired by the Roman authorities to collect dues from their own countrymen. They were generally despised as traitors to their nation, and suspected—often justly—of extortion (cf. v. 11).

"I fast twice in the week" (Luke 18:12)—The law of Moses demanded one special fast day a year, the Day of Atonement (Lev. 16:29), though other annual fasts were later established (Zech. 8:19). Some Jews, however, like the Pharisee, "fasted twice in the week" (on Thursday and on Saturday, because, according to tradition, these were the days on which Moses ascended and descended from Mount Sinai). "There is no evidence that all Pharisees adopted this practice or tried to make it a general obligation" (Plummer: "Luke"). Compare Edersheim: "Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah"; and Farrar: "Luke."

"I give tithes of all that I possess" (Luke 18:12)—Literally, ". . . of all that I get" (Revised Version), i. e., of his income, not his capital. So Moffatt translates: "On all my income I pay tithe"; Weymouth: "I pay tithe on all my gains"; and Goodspeed: ". . . on everything I get."

Tithes were paid of corn, wine, oil, and cattle, in accordance with the law (Num. 18:21, Deut. 14:22f.); so, in claiming to pay tithes of "all," the Pharisee boasts of exceeding the written law, as in the case of his fasting.

"The ruler of the synagogue" (Luke 13:14) — Goodspeed renders this as "the leader of the synagogue"; the Twentieth Century New Testament and Moffatt, "the president . . .", and Weymouth, "the warden . . ." The rulers of the synagogues were laymen and were next in rank after the scribes. It was their duty to keep order, as here, and to arrange who should conduct the services (cf. Acts 13:15).



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 32.

All Nature

Pied-Billed Grebe

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"CAN a duck swim?" exclaimed Bill when his dad asked him if he would like to take a Saturday afternoon tramp through the woods. Perhaps Bill didn't know it, but the pied-billed grebe can swim circles around any duck. And what member of the quack-quack family can take refuge beneath the surface of a pond, and come up at a safe distance, with only its bill and eyes above water? Seldom does the grebe flush into the air, but when it does, its flight is swift.

Pied-bills (dabchicks, water-witches, didappers, or hell-divers) are the only species of grebe breeding over most of the region east of the Mississippi from New England to Florida. The nests are floating platforms of water plant stems covered with débris from the pond bottom. From five to nine bluish eggs tinged with a yellowish shell deposit are laid on the débris. When the nest is left unguarded, additional decayed matter is pulled over the eggs for camouflage. The farther south the breeding place, the fewer eggs.

The plumage of all grebes is unusually soft; on the under side it is quite silky. In summer the upper parts are very dark brown; the bill is pale-blue, crossed with a broad black band; the underparts are gray-white, mottled with brown; the sides are dull brown, spotted and barred with brown-black; legs and feet are gray-black. In winter the white wing-patch disappears; the neck and cheeks turn pale brown; and the throat becomes pure white.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Britain Surveys Her Gains

IF ANYONE a year ago had sounded opinion in British business circles as to the outlook of British trade he would have received gloomy answers. Collapse, he would have been told, had been averted, but prosperity seemed as far off as ever.

Today he would find that that despondent tone has given place to one of qualified optimism. Qualified, certainly, because after the experiences of the last four years no one is in the mood to speak of the future with unbounded enthusiasm; moreover, the improvement in sight by no means suggests one of those trade booms which in the past have often succeeded depressions.

But accomplished facts are more reassuring than prophecies, and the close observer is entitled to start with the fact that the improvement already registered is definite and substantial. Some 600,000 more persons employed in the late summer than at the beginning of the year, or a reduction in the number of the workless by about one-fifth—that in itself is a far from negligible advance, and the more satisfactory since it has proceeded steadily throughout the whole spring and summer, and has continued into a season when in normal years there is a falling off.

During the first seven months of the year Britain's trade with foreign countries did not show a corresponding tendency to expand, and apologists had to be content to point out that the decline appeared to be arrested. But in August there was an appreciable improvement, both in exports and in imports; and the increase was of an encouraging kind—more raw materials imported, showing an expectation of more activity in industry, and more manufactured goods exported.

If we examine the position a little more closely, we shall see that such progress as there has been in Britain may be divided into three stages. In 1931 the country seemed to be on the edge of a precipice, and not the least alarming factor was the serious adverse balance of trade—the value of goods imported being greater than that of exports and services combined. England was running into debt for the goods she was bringing in—her unemployed workers, in effect, were being maintained on credit.

The first stage—and the National Government took steps with this precise end in view—was the wiping out of the adverse balance. Imports, both of food and manufactured articles, were restricted, and the country succeeded in living on its own resources, in the sense that she either produced what she used or paid for the imports with goods or services.

That first success meant that the country was nationally solvent. But it did not reduce unemployment. On the contrary, the number of the workless increased. The accomplishment of the first stage demanded an attitude of mind which was incompatible with the second. It was not till the patriotic cry "economize" gave way to the patriotic cry "spend" that the second stage arrived.

When that happened producers became busier in catering to the home market. They began to prepare food and manufactured articles to take the place of those which had formerly been imported. What has been witnessed in the first half of the present year is a forward move *in purely internal trade*. In this second stage Great Britain has been consuming more home products, with the result that 600,000 more persons have been absorbed in industry. The process is still continuing.

But there can be no complete recovery for Great Britain until she is able to export more to foreign countries; and the third stage, that of improved overseas trade, is, at the best, only beginning; and it clearly depends on the consuming power of foreign countries. Here we pass from the domestic interests of Great Britain to the interests of the world.

The August returns of her foreign trade show that her customers have been at last in a position to take more of her woolen and worsted yarns, more of her automobiles, more of her iron and steel manufactures; and her imports of raw materials indicate increased orders for manufactured goods in the near future. Unqualified optimism would be foolish; but it would be equally foolish not to recognize that the situation, so far as Britain and her circle of customers are concerned, is definitely more promising than at any time in the last two years.

The Return of a Native

AN ANNUAL round-up is under way at Wainwright, Alberta. To the accompaniment of high-pitched yells of the cowboys and the swift drumming of the cow ponies a thunder sweeps across the prairies.

A cloud of dust billows skyward from the stampede of 6000 buffaloes. Ostensibly they are coming out of the far reaches of the reserve to the corrals and the annual thinning out process by which 1000 young animals are chosen for shipment to the vast area set aside for them in the Northwest Territories. But, to those who know their story, they are thundering out of the past, stampeding out of a page of history in which their doom was penned. Behind them lie the massacred legions that fell before the hunters on the plains from the Great Slave Lake to Mexico. The greed of man for pelts had written extinction across the story of the bison.

When the Canadian Government bought the last buffalo herd, a handful of 709 animals, the little remnant of unnumbered millions, men acclaimed the attempt to save the bison from extinction, even while they shrugged in tolerant doubt. The buffalo was gone. The few hundreds in the parks and reserves meant little more to them than museum copies. Picturesque, but hardly practical, was the verdict of the average man on the effort to save the herd.

The Canadian Government bought that herd some twenty-five years ago. Today the record of achievement silences the doubters, and sets a new high in the possibilities of conservation. Today in the 17,300 square miles set aside for them in the Northwest Territories, over 15,000 buffaloes are roaming and multiplying. From the Wainwright reserve comes an additional 1000 head a year, the annual overflow from the 5000 kept there. If left alone, experts say, the present herd within a comparatively short time would equal in proportions the legion that once made a continent their grazing ground.

So it is that the 6000 bison that today shake the earth at Wainwright and throw a mountain of dust skyward are stampeding out of the past, out of the wasteful, predatory era of the hide-hunters into a present where they will be governed by conservation and be appreciated by men.

No Lawn Mower in Wall Street

AFTER all, the grass will not grow in Wall Street. Mayor O'Brien, overwhelmed by the protests against two New York City bills taxing stock shares and the gross income of security dealers, has vetoed the measures, thus preventing the removal to Newark of the stock exchange trading.

New York brokers, elated at the city's capitulation, call their fight against the taxes "a modern Boston tea party." Thus endeth the stock exchange's threat to move across the Hudson, where neither city nor state would exact a share of the traders' profits. Can one imagine New York without Wall Street, or envisage the "bulls" and "bears"—and yes, the "lambs"—gamboling as happily in New Jersey as in their familiar pasturage in lower Manhattan?

The vetoes of the tax proposals and the exchange's decision to stay in New York marked a backdown for the city and a triumph for the brokers, but they did not bring the city any nearer to a solution of its financial crisis. For months the efforts of Mayor O'Brien and the Tammany administration to get out of their financial difficulties had been just one advance and retreat after another—one step forward and two steps backward. Efforts to duplicate state taxes on automobiles and impose tolls on the East River bridges had raised such a storm of protest that these, too, were abandoned.

The city has withstood enormous pressure to reduce swollen salaries of a swarm of political officeholders and to abolish unnecessary positions. How little intention Tammany has of voluntarily improving this situation is evidenced by the recent statement of Samuel Untermyer, that city economies are of secondary importance and that the city's main problem is to fund its existing debt and reëstablish its credit!

But the long lane of temporizing and muddling with New York's finances has at last had its turning. Conferences between Governor Herbert H. Lehman, municipal officials and bank representatives have resulted in a definite plan which gets down to fundamentals for maintaining the city's credit to meet its immediate pay roll and other pressing needs and to avoid recurring financial crises. The need of retrenchment and economy still stands out starkly but the agreement appears to point to an end of drifting and to resumption of orderly fiscal operations in place of the chaos into which the incompetent and inept Tammany administration had plunged the city.

Equally clearly and with greater hope the evident temper of New York voters, as the city campaign warms up, points to an end of the Tammany administration and an inauguration of responsibility and civic decency unless the intrusion of Mr. Joseph V. McKee into the race shall so divide the anti-Tammany forces as to permit a minority Tammany bloc to elect its candidates.

While a McKee administration would be preferable at least to a continuation of the Curry-McCooey-O'Brien régime, there is still more reason to hope for a victory by the Fusion forces which with the backing of Judge Samuel Seabury have nominated Major Fiorello LaGuardia. For it is due to their attack that a confused and frightened Tammany tiger now finds itself at bay.

Gandhi's Hopeful Move

MAHATMA GANDHI'S latest pronouncement in which he declares his intention to devote himself to the service of the "untouchables" without ceasing to interest himself in the politics of the national congress movement shows that this influential Indian leader is not unaffected by the change in political opinion in India.

This change takes cognizance of the fact that the civil disobedience movement has definitely collapsed. Individual political outrages may not have ceased. But law and order generally have been restored.

Suffering from what has occurred is now chiefly confined to those who listened to the mistaken advice tendered to them by the Indian National Congress. Thousands of cultivators have lost their land through refusing to pay taxes. Hundreds are still in prison for a similar cause.

Mr. Gandhi in withdrawing from politics at this moment, while leaving the gate open for his return, has in effect transferred temporarily to others the task of rectifying the mistake that has been made. His action leaves him free gradually to reorient his policy. He can now swing gradually towards the Indian Liberals who are disposed to accept the constitutional reforms which are under preparation. At the same time he retains ability to revert to association with extremists like Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru who still demand much more.

The British Government maintains its policy which is to put no obstacle in the way of conciliation, but to refuse to negotiate with anyone who has not completely abandoned civil disobedience. Mr. Gandhi's action is noncommittal. But so far as it goes it is in the right direction. It is not too much to hope that it may be the beginning of transfer of the considerable body of Indian sentiment which this remarkable idealist sways, away from the barren wilderness of unconditional opposition and toward the fruitful fields of constructive help.

The Indian reforms are still fluid. It is not too late for all those for whose advantage they are intended to coöperate in making them as acceptable as is possible to the highly complex and often antagonistic interests affected.

Cuban Communism

IF THE reservations applicable to all generalizations are kept in thought it is possible to make rather broad but perhaps helpful statements about the situation which has developed recently in Cuba and which may culminate in a fight to the finish between the Right and the Left, the Fascist and Communist elements, in the storm-tossed Pearl of the Antilles. Strikes, labor riots, and the seizure of American-owned property, as well as the opposition of labor and other elements to the provisional government of Dr. Ramón Grau have caused no little excitement and concern abroad, and have led many observers to fear that a Communist régime may be set up in the island republic.

But if history repeats itself, and if the "Latin Americanism" of the Cubans persists—and they would have changed their whole natures and their whole past to alter it—it is safe to say that practically every social and political manifestation in the present upheaval is the "normal chaos" or the "passive anarchy" which students of Latin America expect under similar circumstances. In other words, it is unnecessary to look to promptings from either Russia or Italy to explain what is happening in Cuba today.

There is, it is true, a Communist party and Communist agitation but, with the exception of a few foreign agitators and a few Cubans, this Communism is much more Latin-American than Russian or Marxian and is peculiar to itself in its purpose and technique. Its main objective is to oust the foreigner, the imperialist, and the local capitalists tied to the foreigner, and not to introduce a new philosophy of life which those who act under its name have been led to adopt as their own. The masses of Cuba are not prepared to assimilate any social philosophy at all, they have been driven by despair to adopt a high sounding name (and this is common in Latin America) and to hope that this ism may improve their lot.

But it must be said in all frankness that the use of the term "Communism" has been greatly abused. There are many elements in Cuba which would like to have the United States intervene in the belief that intervention will somehow restore a régime from which they profited handsomely. They know from experience that a cry of "Communism" will create more sympathetic interest in their cause in the United States than any other accusation they might hurl at their opponents. They are unconsciously abetted by some foreign correspondents who, either from ignorance, or because they are too close to the trees to see the forest, use "Communism" as a convenient formula to explain baffling social phenomena.

In all probability any sharp swing to the left, if it comes, will follow either the Mexican or the Spanish models. The soil of Cuba does not favor the growth of such exotic plants as either Italian Fascism or Russian Communism, nor is the moment a propitious one because labor organizations in Cuba have been virtually demobilized since 1928 and have not had time to reorganize their ranks. On the other hand, the Socialism of Mexico, and of Spain to a certain extent, is far more adaptable to the conditions which obtain in Cuba.

It is more likely, however, that the Cubans will seek within themselves a solution to their own difficulties, and if the present temper prevails, marrifest even in disorder and chaos, that the Cuban solution will be no more radical than that of Mexico or than that which the United States has adopted to rise from its troubles. When Cuba achieves a strong national government of its own, by its own efforts, and the Cubans feel that they have won their political freedom, the probabilities are that all extreme "isms" will vanish and be replaced by saner, juster and more moderate philosophies.

Editorial Notes

Opportunity came the other day to Señor Jimenez, President of Costa Rica, to prove that in verbally upholding the freedom of press and speech he had uttered no vain words. A youth in Costa Rica was found guilty in court of defamatory speech against the President, fined and sent to jail for inability to pay the fine. Which coming to the presidential ear, Señor Jimenez paid the fine himself and had the prisoner immediately released.

In this motor age, when so much of our progress is measured in terms of horsepower, Sweden reports a gain of a rather unusual sort. Over a 25-year period, Stockholm notes a nation-wide increase of more than 100,000 in the number of horses.

Iowa apparently has taken official recognition of the fact that having picnic lunches in one's back yard is becoming an increasingly popular practice. When a new $6,000,000 system is completed, few citizens will be more than 35 miles distant from a state park.

After trying to keep Junior busy all summer, mother finds in the reopening of school considerable unemployment relief for her.

And at the moment the Einstein theory seems to be relatively forgotten

A Country Walk With Rusty

RUSTY (Archibald's young Airedale) is rather fond of me—at least I flatter myself that he is. If he happens to be in the driveway when I arrive at Archibald's Sussex home on a week-end visit, Rusty takes my hand in his mouth and with wagging tail and gentle persuasion escorts me over the threshold. He knows to the shade of a fraction what pressure to apply with his great white teeth, and when he releases my hand, no mark remains—only a little moisture from his warm tongue.

"I wouldn't do that to everyone," he says, grinning at me as I dry my hand on my handkerchief, "only you and the master."

"I am highly honored," I reply, "may I be permitted to shake hands with you?"

"Certainly," he says, and with grave demeanor he places his forepaw in my hand. (Rusty and I learned to converse with each other a long time ago. Dog language is quite easy to learn if one really wants to understand it.) The formalities of his welcome thus completed, Rusty turns me over to Archibald and Helen, and as a rule, if it is fine weather, returns to the garden to await me. He knows that the sunshine, the flowers and the garden chairs on the smooth lawn will tempt me forth before long. So, with his rubber ball between his paws, he reclines on the grass with one eye cocked toward the terrace door.

* * *

Thus I found him last Saturday as I sauntered into the garden and sank into a reclining chair. With a nudge of his nose he sent his ball rolling to my feet, and then stood alert.

"Rusty," I said, "if there were no rubber balls in the world, what *would* you do?"

"There's always stones," said Rusty, "Whoof!" And away he went after his ball which I propelled languidly. A dozen times or more he retrieved it swiftly and deposited it at my feet. At length I remonstrated.

"Haven't you had enough?" I asked.

"What's enough?" asked Rusty, casting himself down on the grass and rolling over on his back.

"Enough is—er—enough," I explained. "How would you like to go for a walk?" At the word "walk," Rusty bounded to his feet with a resonant bark.

"Walk!" he exclaimed, "let's!" His forepaws struck my semi-recumbent form in an evident attempt to roll me out of my chair, and it nearly succeeded.

"Don't be so impatient, dog!" I cried, "I must tell Archibald first, or he will be anxious when he discovers we are gone."

Archibald was very preoccupied as I entered. He was solving a cross-word puzzle in the morning paper. When I told him that Rusty and I were about to explore the countryside, he said:

"Don't bother me now, old chap; if Rusty can't find his ball, throw a stone for him—er—you might hand me that dictionary."

Rusty was waiting on the terrace, and after three or four sonorous barks, which he always deems essential to the start of a walk, we set off. Down through the paddock we went, pausing for a moment to say "good morning" to Annabel (Archibald's huge prize pig) who, surrounded by her squealing family, grunted defiantly at Rusty peering through the bars of her pen. Then we crossed the meadow to the hedge which Rusty took with a flying leap and waited somewhat impatiently as I clambered over the stile.

"Hurry up!" he said, taking the hedge on the opposite side of the road with a splendid bound.

"Rusty," I said, as I joined him finally, "this is supposed to be a walk, not a hurdle race."

* * *

"Isn't walking glorious!" exclaimed Rusty, ignoring my reference to hurdles. Then, to illustrate how glorious walking was, he circled the meadow in mad races, returning at intervals to jolt me with his paws in endeavors to make me chase him. Failing in this, his pent-up energy gradually expended itself, and he trotted at my side in quiet companionship. It *was* glorious out there in the meadows, and London seemed but a vague experience beyond a very distant horizon. High above us a trio of larks fluttered and sang.

Rusty seemed to sense the peace around us, and even the sight of a rabbit bounding toward its subterranean home roused but passing interest in him. Slowly we made our course toward a patch of woodland which seemed in a vague sort of way to be our objective. I rather think Rusty had selected it and led the way, for as we entered the cool shade he did not pause, but went on until we arrived at the side of a swampy, green-surfaced pool. I thought at first that he was seeking a drink, but evidently he was not thirsty. He crouched on the dead leaves by the side of the pool, and directed his gaze intently at a log half-submerged in the water.

"What is it?" I asked, sitting down on a dryer spot farther away. His tail wagged as he turned his head slightly in my direction.

"Wait and see," he said. I leaned back against a tree and waited. Save for the distant caw of rooks, the woods were quite silent. My gaze turned from Rusty to the white clouds drifting slowly above the tree tops. A slight whine from Rusty brought my attention back to him. His stubby tail was wagging furiously; on the half-submerged log sat one of the largest bullfrogs I had ever seen. Its greenish, spotted skin glistened in the sunlight, and as I stared it gave vent to a hoarse, gurgling croak. Rusty whined again, and as if in reply, came the croak once more. Silently I approached, but the frog sensed my presence. Out from the log he shot with a magnificent dive. Rusty gave a deep bark as he rose and peered into the water.

"Sorry," I said, "was he a pal of yours?" Rusty grinned but did not reply.

"Well, you might tell me his name, anyway," I urged.

Rusty wriggled and finally blurted out a name. Then he crashed away through the woods and barked me to follow. I think I caught the name correctly. At any rate I left the little pool with the impression that the name of its most important inhabitant was "Ker-Plunk."

* * *

As I emerged from the woods quite a few minutes after Rusty, I saw him on the opposite side of another meadow excitedly exploring the hedge row. He was racing up and down peering into the hedge, and as I drew nearer, I heard a series of squealing shrieks.

"What's up?" I asked.

"Don't know yet, can't locate the row!" replied Rusty, "but it's great fun, let's hunt!"

We soon located the source of the row. It was a young pig, about the size of a fox terrier, held captive by a hind leg caught between two roots, in a dense part of the hedge. His vocal S. O. S. was the row. It took but a moment to release him from the root trap, but the piglet evidently considered my arms, in which I held him, to be another trap. He still shrieked for release.

Without doubt he was one of Annabel's progeny who had escaped from the pen and had wandered away. It was clearly my duty to see him safe home again. Despite his struggling and shrieking, I held him firmly and turned toward home. It was not a dignified progress. I defy any man to preserve his nonchalance, or what the Chinese call "face," with a squealing young porker under his arm. Fortunately I met only two farm hands who looked at me suspiciously but said nothing.

Rusty, however, was vastly amused. He led the way with delighted barks which had more than a tinge of derision in them. Had it not been for my sense of duty to Archibald, I would no doubt have acceded to my captive's shrieks for freedom. Gratitude was evidently not a strong point with this prodigal piglet.

* * *

As I climbed the last stile, I saw Archibald standing at the paddock gate. He raised his voice as we drew nearer.

"Where have you been—lunch has been waiting for half an hour—what's that you've got?"

"I think it's a pig," I replied, "it looks like a pig, it squeals like a pig, it squirms like a ——"

"Where did you get it?" interrupted Archibald, adjusting his monocle and gazing at my captive. I related the circumstances and added: "And I'm sure Annabel will be overjoyed to welcome back her wandering boy."

"That's not my pig," said Archibald, "I don't breed that ordinary kind. That pig belongs to Farmer Griggs. You shall have the pleasure of taking him back after lunch."

"Griggs?" I cried, "why, his farm is two miles away."

"Two and a half," corrected Archibald, "but if a chap will go round the country pinching other people's pigs, he—and the car is being overhauled—you'll have to walk."

"Walk?" exclaimed Rusty excitedly, "another walk? Splendid! Great! Let's go! Whoof!"

B. F.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Salesmanship Now Needed

OUR annual building expenditures in 1928 were $6,500,000,000. They were only $2,000,000,000 last year. It is estimated that 85 per cent of Americans are inadequately housed and more than half of the industrial equipment of the country is obsolete. The longer building and buying are deferred, that much longer will trade revival be retarded. Business cannot pay the minimum wages now required of it and increase employment unless sales volume increases.

The wholesale price index has been rising for weeks; it is now more than 69.5 per cent of the 1926 base price for all commodities. This is a gain of more than 8 per cent since April. In the building materials field, the rise has been steady from 70.8 in the first part of May to more than 80 at the end of August. Since July 1, the increase has been nearly 4 per cent. Compared with July, 1932, wholesale prices of all building materials have advanced 10 per cent. . . .

As the NRA program has passed through the initial stages of organization, and as it gets under way, it becomes increasingly evident that codes of business conduct, wage scales and curtailment of working time must be met by increased sales. Much has been accomplished in recent weeks in reviving activity, but with the critical stage of the recovery movement at hand, buying must increase, and, as we see it, individual business must advertise to create demand for its own goods and services. . . .

Business can help in the buying movement by rehabilitating worn equipment and facilities. Homes, stores and warehouses need renovation and improvements, as well as factories, power plants and transportation systems, but in the final analysis, the merchant or manufacturer must, through his own sales efforts, create demand for his product. Stocks will not move from the shelves unless the energy of salesmanship is applied. The greatest force in this direction is constructive advertising.—*Manufacturers Record.*

Bankrupt?—Not Yet!

WE TALKED to a man the other day whom the courts had declared bankrupt—and he was smiling.

"Bankrupt?" he commented, as we walked down the corridor from federal court, "not yet!" . . .

And we had been feeling sorry for him! We sat in federal court as this tall, lean man with graying hair answered the questions of his attorneys and gave his assets—the result of the work of a lifetime—at a few hundred dollars, while his liabilities reached into the thousands. We thought: this man is surely beaten; he has spent a lifetime building up a business to see it smashed by a few years of bad luck and depression.

But we didn't know our man. As we continued down the street he said: "In a few years I shall have these debts paid back. You know, even if I am bankrupt, I'm certainly going to pay back all these old accounts and start clean. My creditors had faith in me, and it is no fault of theirs that the going was too tough. So, when I am on my feet again they will all be repaid—with interest. I'm still young—only sixty-one. In a few years it will be all right again." As we parted we shook hands, and his grip was firm and strong. . . .

Bankrupt? The courts are mistaken. It is only a figure of speech: so many assets, so many liabilities. But the dull law books do not count the bigger assets that a man of courage holds. So many dollars, so many cents. How about courage, faith and hope?

Bankrupt? They are wrong. A man is bankrupt only when he has lost faith in himself—only when he admits he is beaten, and never until then.—*Portland (Ore.) Journal of Commerce.*

Christianity and Politics

IT IS one reproach against our so-called Christian civilization that a great many of our people seem to leave their Christianity behind when they get into politics. They feel it is supremely necessary to win primaries and elections, and secure support of their political organizations, and that they cannot do these things if they attempt to follow strictly Christian policies. . . .

The keynote of Jesus' Sermon on the Mount may be found in the words, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God." That is, the pursuit of righteous and unselfish aims was in his mind to be the guiding principle of people's lives.

The aim of seeking first the kingdom of God is far from being dominant in politics. Political corruptness is constantly being discovered throughout the various sections of our state and nation which have a great tendency to make the average law-abiding citizen lose faith in his fellow men and his Government. The general tone of politics in the United States is low, although there are many conscientious people in the game who are doing the best they can. . . .

People underestimate the power of courage and righteousness to win adherents. Somehow when a man like Theodore Roosevelt, and many others who could be cited, rises in firm independence, and takes a stand for righteousness, the people flock to become his followers. If we had more leaders willing to take this strong and courageous attitude in behalf of good political causes and human progress, the ideals of Christianity would come nearer being accepted in politics.—*Beach Haven (N. J.) Times*